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6-30 P.M.				
12th Sept	CALEDONIA	7558		
14th „	ARCADIA	6603	MONGOLIA	9508
26th „	EGYPT	7912		
3rd Oct.	ARCADIA	6603	INDIA	7211
10th „	ARABIA	7903		
17th „	ARCADIA	6603	VICTORIA	6582
24th „	PERSIA	7951		
31st „	SALSETTE	6000	BRITANNIA	6595

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T. 27th „	CALEDONIA	7558		
T. 6th Mch.	MOOLTAN	9021		
T. 13th „	EGYPT	7912		
20th „	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
T. 27th „	ARABIA	7903		
T. 3rd Apl.	MACEDONIA	10512		
T. 10th „	PERSIA	7951		
17th „	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
T. 24th „	MOREA	11000		
1st May	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9508
T. 8th „	CALEDONIA	7558		
15th „	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10509
T. 22nd „	EGYPT	7912		

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NERA	5,858	Schmitz	24th Dec. „
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Verren	21st Jan. 1909
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AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Verron	6th Nov. „

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KAGESHIMA MARU	...	T. Arakawa	14th Sept	15th Sept.
MIYORI MARU	...	J. Hands	26th Sept	8th Oct.
YEDOGAWA MARU	...	B. Kon	10th Oct	21st Oct.
TAKASAKI MARU	...	A. Mocker	22nd Oct	3rd Nov.
TOTOMI MARU	...	M. Winckler	5th Nov	17th Nov.
YEDOGAWA MARU	...	K. Sato	17th Nov	28th Nov.
WAKAMIYA MARU	...	T. Yamawaki	30th Nov	12th Dec.
KAGESHIMA MARU	...	T. Arakawa	14th Dec	25th Dec. 1909
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KOLA	1,205	Thurs. 17th Sept.	9 a.m.	Cutch Mandvie.
LHASA	2,171	Fri. 18th Sept.	6 a.m.	(direct).

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Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on
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KOERNER	3,301	A. Foresti	1st Nov. 1908
BOHEMIA	4982	M. Daboovich	14th Nov. 1908
AFRICA	4,596	P. Radesich	1st Dec. 1908

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SCINDIA	Wm. Kelso	5,106	11th Oct „
CASTALIA		6,388	24th „ „
ELYSIA	A. Haig	6,500	11th Nov „
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5091	27th „ „
OLYMPIA	F. Osborne R.N.R.	5124	11th Dec „
CIRCASSIA	A. Tait	6716	27th „ „
SCINDIA	Wm Kelso	5106	15th Jan 09
CASTALIA		6388	27th „ „
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For Sale.—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps, Boiler Fittings, Pipes, Cocks etc., Also Steel Bars, Plates, and Angle Irons of the largest sections, Diamonds Silver, and other Steel and Engineers' Requisites of all descriptions kept in Stock.

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J. W. HEPWORTH SECRETARY AND MANAGER.
D. LONGWORTH. ASSISTANT SECRETARY AND MANAGER.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on FRIDAY, the 18th instant, that day being a Public Holiday under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BOMBAY, 10TH SEPTEMBER, 1908.

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of STATIONERY and PAPER for this Railway System for one year, commencing from 1st January, 1909.

2. Tenders will be received up to noon on Tuesday 13th October, 1908 and should be addressed to the CHIEF AUDITOR, Bengal and North-Western Railway, Gorakhpur, in a SEALED COVER, superscribed TENDERS FOR STATIONERY and PAPER.

3. All Tenders received will be opened in the office of the Agent, Bengal and North-Western Railway, Gorakhpur, on WEDNESDAY, 14th October, 1908.

4. Tender Forms can be obtained and all other information and terms may be had on application to

THE CHIEF AUDITOR,
B. and N.-W. Railway,
Gorakhpur.

GORAKHPUR,
7TH SEPTEMBER, 1908.

NOTICE.

THE EXECUTIVE ENGINEER, Thana, will receive up to 3 P. M. (Standard Time) on the 22nd September, 1908, Sealed Tenders for CONSTRUCTING RANGE FOREST OFFICE and QUARTERS, at Kasa Khurd in Taluka Dahanu. Forms of Tenders and other particulars can be had on payment of Rs. 2 to the Accountant, Executive Engineer's Office, Thana, from 11 A. M. to 4 P. M., Sundays, holidays and the day of receiving Tenders being excepted.

	Rs.
Probable value of work...	8,000
Deposit	800
Earnest Money	500

2. Forms of Tender will only be sold to each Tenderer seperately.

3. The acceptance of Tender will rest with the Superintending Engineer, who does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

IBRAHIM AHMADI, I.C.E, F.R.I.B.A.,
Executive Engineer,
Thana.

EXECUTIVE ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
THANA, 9th September, 1908.

NOTICE.

H. H. THE MAHARANA SHRI AJITSINHJI OF DHRANGADRA MILLS CO., LD.

The meeting of the share-holders of the above Company which was to be held on Friday, the 11th of September, 1908, has been POSTPONED to WEDNESDAY, the 23rd of September, 1908, at 4-30 (Standard Time). The Meeting will be held in the office of Mr. Munchershaw B. Chothia, Solicitor, 57, Esplanade Road, Fort, to consider the following amendment proposed to be made in the Articles of Association of the Company.

"That in the Articles of Association of the Company and the Schedule "A" annexed thereto wherever the word "Bhagwandas Magonbhai and Dosabhai Dhunjibhai Desai" occur, the same be deleted and in their place the word "Dosabhai Dunjibhai Desai, Manecklal Ghelabhai and Sorabshew Munchershaw be substituted and wherever the word "Dosabhai B. Maganbhai and Co." occur in the said Articles and the said Schedule, the same be deleted and in their place the word "Dosabhai S. Manecklal and Co.

D. D. DESAI,
One of the Directors of the above Co.,
By order of the Board of Directors of the Company.
BOMBAY, 11TH SEPT., 1908.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAMES fitted to your own lenses, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

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FACING THE SEA.

FORT, BOMBAY.

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ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Offices have been MOVED from the premises in Armenian Lane and Medows Street, and are now located at 9, GREEN STREET (behind the Bank of Bombay), where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all classes of Printing Work, including Stationery, etc.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

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Paper, Rs. 1-12 ; Cloth, Rs. 2-4.

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THE SOUL OF DOMINIC WILDTHORNE. By Joseph Hocking.
THE PURSUER. By Morice Gerard.
FIVE NIGHTS. By Victoria Cross.
AUNT MAUD. By Ernest Oldmeadow.
LOVE'S SHADOW. By Ada Leverson.
"NEITHER STOREHOUSE NOR BARN." By Allen Raine.
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Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 14,003,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager.*

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LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD

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CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt)
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq (Director Peninsula and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.).
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CALCUTTA	MANILA,	SINGAPORE
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C. H. WILSON,
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NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...	£1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....	£ 800,000
RESERVE FUND.....	£ 600,000

HEAD OFFICE :
7 BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON.

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Calcutta,	Delhi.	Newera-Eliya.
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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
BOMBAY *Manager.*

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Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED...Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... „ 50,00,000

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SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart. (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
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The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C.I.E.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS,

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 2 per half-year will be allowed.

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Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

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The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon : they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

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Mr. Croft will sing and dance "The Cake Walk," by Leslie Stuart.

The Music will be under the direction of Mr. Clement Robinson.

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Powerful Chorus, Dances.

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Introducing "Sambo" (The Gay Parisienne), "The Cake Walk." "It's away we have in the army (Lady Madcap), "O Peaceful England," and "Yeomen of England" (Merrie England), "Never mind the Weather" (Sergeant Brue).

Choruses from San Toy, etc.

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Rs. 6 per doz. quarts.
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Lengths 16 to 22 feet, and 3½ to 20 h.p.
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PRICES, Rs. 1,750 to Rs. 4,500.

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INVESTMENTS IN
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OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY.

The Premiums are based upon the Company's actual experience, being the lowest with safety and so the most advantageous to all assurers.

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ISSUED FOR.....	£2,000,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS	£12,000,000
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ESTABLISHED 1896.

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LIFE ENDOWMENT, MARRIAGE and EDUCATION, INDUSTRIAL (Rupee per month as premium). Fidelity, Annuity and Pension Policies issued on most favourable terms.

CLAIMS paid exceed 1,60,000.

Special provision for Insurance on the lives of Ladies and insurance without Medical Examination. Prospectuses and particulars can be had from—

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LAJPAT RAI SAHNI,
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Active and influential AGENTS and CANVASSERS, WANTED.

Apply to Y. HARILAL & Co.,
Local Agents,
Motilal's Mansions

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

Head Office: BOMBAY.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE.

Showing the Annual Premium payable for various kinds of Policies,

WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birth day.	Assurances of Rs. 1000 payable at death. Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to 10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1000 Payable at Death or at the end of 15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	Age next Birthday.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	66 6	47 6	37 11	20
25	24 2	53 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	49 0	38 7	25
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 9	3 11	30
35	31 5	63 4	47 1	39 13	66 13	50 5	41 10	35
40	36 11	68 13	50 5	44 9	68 11	53 14	44 10	40
45	43 14	76 7	56 13	...	71 11	56 13	...	45

Detailed Prospectus and Balance Sheet on Application.

E. F. ALLUM,
General Manager.

ILFORD COLLEGE FOR BOYS. SEVEN KINGS, ESSEX.

Senior Form :—THE PINES, 40, ALDBOROUGH ROAD
Junior Form :—THE ROOKERY.

UNDER DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE.

Large Houses and Grounds.
Spacious, Airy, and Lofty Class-rooms.
LARGE SPORTS FIELD.
Separate Playground for Little Boys.
Thorough Education in all its Branches.
Preparation for Public Schools, Commercial Life, and all Examinations.

A Competent Staff of Resident and Visiting Masters.

Parents wishing to send their Boys to England to be educated will find this an unusual opportunity, as the Boys will not only have a thorough Education, but also the advantages of a happy and refined home. Entire charge taken. Special care and attention given to young, backward, and delicate Boys.

Testimonials and References from Parents and Guardians extending over a period of many years.

Special Form for Little Boys under a Lady.

TERMS :—From 50 to 100 Gs. per annum (inclusive).

For Prospectus and further particulars apply to
THE PRINCIPAL.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and second-hand English-built CARRIAGES FOR SALE.

CARRIAGES and HORSES, let on hire.

CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE, for Sale and on hire.

FURNITURE of the latest design for Sale and on hire.

HOUSES FURNISHED with neat Furniture

A SAFE REMEDY FOR ALL SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.

If you suffer from any disease due to the impure state of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, you should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has 40 years' reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever, the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVERED.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For

SCROFULA.	BAD LEGS,
SCURVY.	BLOTCHES,
ECZEMA	SPOTS,
BLOOD POISON,	BLACKHEADS
ULCERS,	PIMPLES,
SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES,	AND SORES OF ALL KINDS

It is a safe and Permanent Remedy.

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL I TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

Mr. F. E. Lewis, 48, Bridge Street Row, Chester writes :—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.'"—June 18, 1903.

IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD.—"We have seen hosts of letters from all sorts and conditions of people, in which the writers acknowledge the benefit they have received from Clarke's Blood Mixture, which as a curative agent cannot be too highly estimated, since it cleanses and clears the blood from all impurities, and restores it to its normal condition." This is a good testimonial from the *Family Doctor*, the popular medical weekly, which goes on further to say : "It is certainly the finest blood purifier that science and skill have brought to light, and we can, with the utmost confidence, recommend it to our subscribers and the public generally."

Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

ASK FOR
CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE
and beware of worthless imitations and substitute

"APENTA"

THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER.

A SPECIFIC

for the certain relief of HABITUAL and OBSTINATE CONSTIPATION, and in DISORDERS of the LIVER and BILIOUS ATTACKS.

ORDINARY DOSE.—A Wineglassful before Breakfast.

Rowland's Macassar Oil FOR THE HAIR

Is the Best Preparation you can use.

WHY ?

BECAUSE without it the Hair becomes dry, thin, and brittle, and this is the nearest approach to the natural oil in the Hair, the loss of which causes baldness.

BECAUSE you must keep the Hair well nourished and not too dry, or you will soon lose it.

Ladies require it to keep the Hair soft and silky.

Men require it to prevent baldness.

Children require it to lay the foundation of a Luxuriant Growth.

Of Stores, Chemists, and
ROWLANDS, 67, Hatton Garden.
Sizes, 3/6, 7/-, 10/6.
Sold in a Golden Colour for Fair Hair

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or earlier a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line ; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Two Annas per line Twice or Oftener a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line ; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Three Annas per line. Minimum Charge Re. 1.

WANTED.

SUPERINTENDENT for the female Workroom E. and E. P. F. A., with an expert knowledge of Needlework in all its branches, and able to cut out garments from picture or customers' patterns. Apply by letter to Mrs. HOPKINS, Alexandra House, Apollo Bunder.

DHARSEY AMERCHUND,
(BROKER),

IS PREPARED to negotiate for either the PURCHASE or SALE of MINES. Intending Purchasers or Sellers would do well to apply to the above, at No. 181, Old Modikhana, Fort, or Share Bazaar, Bombay

WANTED every man to know the delight of a perfect shave. Get the GEM JUNIOR SAFETY RAZOR Outfit, consisting of seven razor steel blades, one handle, one silvered-nickel holder, one stropping attachment, complete in case with Snap Clasp, Rs. 5-0-0 V. P. P. MONEY REFUNDED if not satisfactory.—GEM JUNIOR CO., Box 261, Bombay.

FOR SALE.

2ND HAND almost new RUBBER TYRE ENGLISH VICTORIA, LANDEAU, VISAVIS and BROUGHAM, brand-new for sale.

Apply to
S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & Co.,
18 Bank Street,
Fort.

SALES BY AUCTION.

J. S. MODY AND COMPANY.
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
10, BANK STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On MONDAY, the 14th Inst., at 2-30 P. M., Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. will sell by Public Auction, in the shop at Chakla Street and in the godown at Dhobi-Gully, by order of the mortgagees in possession, Hajee Rajunbhoy Jooma and his wife Keserbai, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Dharsey Alloo, Valjee Dharsey and Doshamohmed Dharsey, who traded as Valjee Dharsey and Brother, now insolvents, in pursuance of the power of sale given to the mortgagees in the

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Messageries Maritimes Co's steamer Oceanien, 2,536 tons, Captain Magnin, will sail to-day for Australia etc. via Colombo, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE German East Africa Line steamer Kaiser, 1,713 tons, Captain F Pohleuz, sailed yesterday for Zanzibar etc., with a general cargo, 3 cabin and 145 deck passengers.

THE steamer Kenley, 2,429 tons, Captain D W Wilson, arrived in harbour on Thursday evening from Calcutta, with a cargo of coal.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Lasha, 949 tons, Captain H McDiarmid, sailed yesterday for Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE City Line steamer City of Karachi, 3,562 tons, Captain E Halley, will sail to-day for Karachi with the same bottom cargo.

THE steamer Zoroaster, 2,376 tons, Captain, A Wickham, will sail to-day for Calcutta, in ballast.

THE Japan Line steamer Wakamiya Maru, 3,439 tons, Captain Yamawaki, will sail to-day for Kobe etc., with a general cargo,

THE B and P S N Co' steamer Islami, 1,604 tons, Captain A Newby, arrived in harbour on Thursday evening from Mauritius with a cargo of sugar and 18 cabin and 33 deck passengers.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVERNMENT DOCKYARD.

R I M S Northbrook...Lt. E. W. Huddleston...R I Marine
R I M S Palinurus....Comdr C S Hickman ...Surney St
R I M S Investigator...Comdr...Beauchamp...Survey St
R I M S Elphinstone...Lt E Stocken.....R I Marine

In the Stream.

R I M S Dufferin ...Comdr DeBerry .....R I Marine
R I M S Hardinge .....Comdr Farewell .....R I Marine

FOREIGN NAVY.

Seeadler.....Capt.....Meurer .....German Cruiser

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Sept 11.

Assaye.....4393 Daniel.....P & O Co
Argyll.....2205 Robinson .....Cori Bros & Co
Bahadur.....2986 Cubbin.....T Morrison & Co
Brand.....1519 Evensen .....W & A Graham & Co
Bullock Myle...2165 Curtis..... .....K Nixon & Co
Clematis.....2329 Davies .....James Mackintosh & Co
City of Lucknow2371 Bcyck.....K N & Co
Firoze.....2005 Watson.....Bo & P S N Co
Fairport.....2733 Greage.....The Bombay Co
Garacube.....2297 Storey .....W & A G & Co
Gadipara.....1358 Bishop .....M M & Co
Hydra ..... 831 Lykke..Bangkok...F F Campbell & Co
Incaborva...2572 Nicholas.....T Morrison & Co
Kt. Errant ...4778 Kindall .....K N & Co
Kirkley Bank..... 2092 Kerr .....W & A G & Co
Kt. Templar .....469 Lillett ..... W & A G & Co
Kirklee.....2270 Watson .....W & A Graham & Co
Kenley..... 2429 Wilson .....
Lady Gordon..316 Butler .....M M & Co
Martin.....2433 Archer .....The Bombay Co
Nizam.....2041 Tems .....Turner Morrison & Co
Oceana .....3507 Shanghai .....27-10 P & O S N Co
Oceanien.....2536 Magnenbourmea .....12-9 M M & Co
Shahalum ...1918 Davison M'tius Shah S N Co of India
Shah Ameer...1921 Ledbertter ...Shah S N Co of India
Singapore ...2786 Taylor .....K Nixon & Co
Sirsa.....1675 Tipper .....M M & Co
Shah Nasir ...2555 Revill .....Shah S N Co of India
Shah Najam....2751 Foster .....Shah S N Co
Shah Nawaz....2528 Baldwin...Shah .....Shah S N Co
Strathgarry.....1840 Stanhope .....W & A G & Co
Strathclyde ..2842 Cream.....W & A G & Co
Ujina.....3426 Brocq .....Calcutta..... M M & Co
Xima ..... 146 Mahomed.....Shah S N Co
Zoroaster.... 2376 Wickham .....w & A Graham & Co
Caledonia.....3529 Tocque ....London.12-9...P & O Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Sept. 11.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Dido	3127	Jackson	Hull	12-9	F Muir & Co
B Clan Macleod	3043	Fisheden	Chittagong	5-9	F M & Co
C & R Moshtari	1110	Gore	Basrah	30-9	Bo & P S N Co
F Delia	4789	Smith	Shanghai	16-9	P & O Co
H Rahmani	1172	Geddie	Jedda	14-9	B & P S N Co
I Islami	1603	Newby			Bo & P S N Co
L Courland	760	Ebrahim	Repairing		Bo S N Co Ld
M Egypt	4178	Summers	London	26-9	P & O Co
O Ahmadi	1640	Hughes	R.S. Ports	24-9	B & P S N Co
P Rabenfels	4629	Probert	K'chi	7-9	W & A G & Co

H W P D

Saraswati...143 Ismail.. Margalere 14-9 .....Bo S N Co
Lawada.....2124 Lane.....M M & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Citressia....4315 Tart ...L'pool 29-9 W & A G & Co
3 D Balduino.....2484 Maganzini Genda ..... 15-9 F & R S N Co
8 Wakamiya Maru...3457 Yamawaki..... Kobe 12-9 N Y Kaisha
10&11 City of Karachi 3544 Halley ...Karachi ...12-9 K Nixon & Co
16 Alavi....2324 Hill.....Jeddah...24-9 B & P S N Co

M W Dry Dock

Ischia.....2481 Belsito .....Shanghai .....F R S N Co

ARRIVALS.

Sept	Vessel.	Commander.	From
10	Islami s	Newby	M'tius, Aug 28
	Kenley s	Wilson	Calcutta, Aug 27
11	Assaye s	Daniel	London, Aug 21
	Seeadler (Germ. Cruiser	Meurer.....	Daresalam, Aug 8

DEPARTURES.

Sept	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
11	Strathgarry s	Stanhope.....	Calcutta
	Balloebmyle s.....	Curtis	Calcutta
	Kaiser s	Pohlenz	Zanzibar, &c
	Lhasa s	McDiarmid...	Karachi

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday :—

Steamer Oceanien, Magnin, for Australia, &c,
" Wakamiya Maru Yamawaki for Kobe &c,
" Zoroaster, Wickham, for Calcutta.
" City of Karachi, Halley, for Karachi.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY].

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Stuart, arrived at London on the evening of the 9th instant.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer China, from Trieste, left Aden on the 10th instant evening and is expected to arrive here on the morning of the 17th instant.

The P and O Co's steamer Arcadia, with the homeward Mails of the 5th instant arrived here at 10 a.m. on Thursday the 10th instant.

THE marriage arranged between Mr. Alexander Irving Sleigh, Indian Public Works, and Constance Elizabeth Helen, second daughter of Peter Alexander Young, M.D., F.R.C.P.E., 25, Manor Place, Edinburgh, will take place early in November at Calcutta.

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"THE ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," writes Lady Constance Howard. Countess of Westmeath says :—"It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial Luxury for the Toilet, Bath and Nursery and leaves the Skin in a pure, refreshed and healthy condition. Delicately Perfumed. Chemists, Perfumers etc. sell it.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Re. 2 for six lines, or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

BRAMLY—Aug. 20, at Meadow House, Winchester, the wife of Capt. A. W. Jennings Bramly (20th Hussars), of a son.
ENGLAND—Aug. 17, at Emscott, Mulgrave Road, Sutton, Surrey, Mrs. England, of a son.
HAMILTON—Aug. 19, at Woodthorne, Wolverhampton, the Hon. Mrs. Robert Hamilton, of a son.
RICHARDSON—Aug. 19, at Bourne House, Newbury, the wife of Major R. M. Richardson, of a son.
VINCENT—Aug. 20, at 29, Mostyn Avenue, Wembley, the wife of Dr. J. H. Vincent, of a son.
WHITESIDE—Aug. 24, at 3 Whiteball Court, S. W., to Mr. and the Hon. Mrs. Whiteside, of a son.
POPE—Aug. 19, at Northchurch, Berkhampstead, Herts, the wife of the Rev. Reginald H. Pope, of a daughter.
THORBURN—Aug. 21, at 2 Crick Road, Oxford, the wife of W. M. Thorburn, I.C.S. (retired), of a daughter.
WYATT—Aug. 19, at St. Mary Major Rectory, Exeter, the wife of Rev. Harold S. Wyatt, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

ALLASON—POLAND—Aug. 18, at St. Peter's, Cranley Gardens, Capt. W. Allason, 1st Bedfordshire Regt., to Katharine Hamilton, daughter of Vice-Admiral J. A. Poland.
CROFT—WAITHMAN—Aug. 19, at the Chapel Royal Dublin, Capt. Richard Page Croft to Pansy, daughter of Mr. S. Waithman and Lady Phillippa Waithman.
KING—BINGHAM—Aug. 18, at St. Jude's Church, East Brixton, Frederic King to Alinor, Winifred, daughter of Fred. Henry Bingham.
MOSS—MURPHY—Aug. 19, at the Cathedral, Thurles, co. Tipperary, Frederick Wood Collins Moss, M.A., to Katharine Josephine, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Murphy.
NELSON—SAWYER—Aug. 24, at St. John's, Buxton, Craig Nelson, Indian Army, to Irene, daughter of Col. H. A. Sawyer.

DEATHS.

CHICHESTER—Aug. 22, at Woolacombe, Rosalie Amelia, Lady Chichester, of Arlington Court and Eastdown House, North Devon.
CHILD—Aug. 21, at Chosen Hill, Churchdown, Glos. Capt. Robert Child, aged 69.
CRAIK—Aug 21, at Osborne, Capt. J. G. E. Craik, Seaforth Highlanders, B.A., (Oxon.), aged 30.
LOWES—Aug. 19, at Amery House, Aiton, Hants, John Mangles Lowis, late Bengal Civil Service, aged 80.
TANQUERAY—Aug. 22, at 6, Kensington Mansions, S. W., Isabel Kate, wife of Charles Waugh Tanqueray, and daughter of the late General Thomas Armstrong Drought (Colonel 15th Regt.), aged 53.
MUIR MACKENZIE—Aug. 22, at Effingham, Susan Anne, daughter of the late Sir John Muir Mackenzie, Bart.

M. T. BINKS.
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 26m.; Sun sets, 6h. 42m. High water, 0-12m., 0-33a. Low water, 6-7m., 6-37a.

Banks closed : Parsi holidays.

Cricket, Presidency vs. Parsis, Poona. Bombay Gymkhana "A" Team vs. Grant Medical College, home. "B" Team vs. Mahomedan Cricket Club, away.

Rovers' Football Tournament, Cooperage ground.

Lecture on history and work of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, Prarthana Samaj Hall, Girgaum, 8-30 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Sun rises, 6h. 26m.; Sun sets, 6h. 44m.; High water, 0-59m., 1-12a; Low water, 6-51m.; 7-16a.

Parsee New Year's Day.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Sept. 17th, Last Quarter, 4h. 3-4m. p.m.; Sept. 25th, New Moon, 8h. 29-4m. p.m. ; Sept. 22nd, in Apogee 5h. a.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Monday, September 14.—Bombay Municipal Corporation, 3-39 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 26m.; Sun sets 6h. 43m.; High water, 1-46m., 1-52a.; Low water 7-35m., 7-56a.

Tuesday, September 15.—Sun rises, 6h. 26m.; Sun sets, 6h. 42m.; High water, 2-35m., 2-33a.; Low water, 8-20m., 8-38a.

Wednesday, September 16.—Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p.m. Gymkhana Mounted Sports, 5-30 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 27m.; Sun sets, 6h. 41m.; High water, 3-27m., 3-15a; Low water, 9-10m., 9-24a.

Thursday, September 17.—Triangular Matches, Presidency vs. Parsis. Sun rises, 6h. 27m. Sun sets, 6h. 40m. High water, 4-26m., 4-2a. Low water, 10-10m., 10-21a.

Friday, September 18.—Triangular matches, Presidency vs. Parsis. Empire Theatre, Variety Entertainment. Sun rises, 6h. 27m.; Sun sets, 6h. 39m.; High water, 3-48m. 5-8a. Low water 0-22m., 11-42a.

THE STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.—To-morrow the usual class of the Brotherhood will meet in the Prathana Mandir, Girgaum at 9 a.m. (S. T.) when Mr. Mirza A. A. Khan, B. A., Bar-at-law will expound Emerson's Essay on "Friendship."

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, Japan and Australia per s. s. "Delta" will be closed at the General Post Office at 11-15 a. m., on Wednesday the 16th instant. Parcel Mail for China close at 10-15 a. m. the same day,

REPORTED THEFT OF A BIG SUM.—Mr. Haji Ahmed Haji Mahomed, a merchant, has reported to the Water Police the theft of Rs. 15,053 from a small bag in his cabin. He reported the matter to the police on his arrival in Bombay yesterday morning by the English mail steamer. The money consisted of seven hundred sovereigns, two hundred and fifty roubles, fifty napoleons and the rest currency notes and cash. He discovered the theft while the vessel was at sea.

BAND AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS :—With the kind permission of Major Wingate and Officers the Band and Pipers of the 2nd Battalion Royal Scots will play at the Victoria Gardens on Saturday the 12th instant between 5 and 7 p. m. (S. T.), weather permitting.

The following is the programme of music :—

Twostep	Cherries	Gremieux
Overture	Zampa	Herold
March with Pipers	The Earl of Mansfield	Reilly
Selection	The Girls of Gottenberg	Caryll
Valse	Venus on Earth	Lincke
Reminiscences of the	Plantation	Chambers
Galop	She's a Pretty Girl	Hecker

PIPES MUSIC.

March	The Black Watch to Coommassie.
March	Macpherson's Lament.
Strathspey	Struan Robertson's Rant
Reel	Kate Dalrymple
March	Bannocs O'Barley meal
March	The Peeler and the Goat
Strathspey	Miss Drummond O'Perth
Reel	Jackey Latin
March	Malcolm Macpherson's Lullaby
March	Torryburn
Strathspey	Brahan Castle
Reel	Dale more or General Forbes

BANDMANN COMEDY COMPANY.

A Week's Repertoire.

THE following will be the repertoire for the new Bandmann Comedy Co., who are now playing to crowded houses in Cairo, and who open at "Bandmann's Hippodrome" for eight nights only, commencing Friday, the 25th inst. The Company comprises 22 new London artists direct from the Metropolis, including Miss Florence Hamer. The box plan will be open at Messrs. Rose and Co., from Monday the 14th September. On Friday, 25th instant will be presented Mr. Somerset Maugham's, successful comedy "Lady Frederick," which has already broken records at five London theatres, and now packing the Haymarkt, London. On Saturday, 26th instant Mr. J. M. Barrie's brilliant masterpiece, "The Little Minister," which ran for 600 nights at the Hay Market Theatre, London, will be played. On Monday 28th instant, the funny farcical comedy "Mrs Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch" will make her bow to Bombay. "Mrs. Wiggs" has just concluded 500 nights run at the Vaudeville Theatre. On Tuesday Sept. 29th, Mrs. Weeden Grossmith's exceedingly funny farcical comedy, "The Lady Ostend" who had two years' run at the Adelphi, will make her bow also. On Wednesday, Sept. 30th, Mr. W. G. Wills' celebrated play "A Royal Divorce" which has broke all the world's records, will be given. On Thursday Oct. 1st, Marie Tempest's latest London triumph "Mrs. Dot" by W. Somerset Maugham, now packing the Comedy Theatre, London, and on Friday October 2nd, the now familiar "What Happened to Jones" which ran for 600 nights at Terry's Theatre, London. On Saturday October 3rd, the laughter making comedy "The wrong Mr. Wright" which enjoyed a record run at Terry's Theatre, London, will wind up the week. During the performance each evening or at the conclusion Miss Blanche Vaunon will be seen in one of her national or classical dances, including the present rage of London "The Vision of Salome."

ALL INDIA UNITED INSURANCE COMPANY.

The third ordinary general meeting of the All India United Insurance Company, Limited, was held yesterday afternoon at the registered office of the Company, No. 7 Green Street, Fort, Bombay, Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta presiding. The Directors' report shows :— During the year, 1,926 Policies were accepted, and insurances effected amounted to Rs. 2,89,24,000, and the total net premia after deduction of Refunds, Policy Stamps, and Brokerage amounted to Rs. 1,02,120-8-10. Interest and other Receipts amounted Rs. 14,973-0-6. Eight claims were paid during the year for the aggregate amount of Rs. 59,521-1-10 including one previous claim of Rs. 16,510 which was adjusted after the previous year's accounts were closed. The average per claim works out at Rs. 7,440. Great care continues to be exercised in the selection of the risks. For, it will be observed that it is very rare for a new Company before it has completed its first two years to be able to pay, after paying all current expenses, claims from the net premia collected during the year without touching the capital or even the Premium Reserve Fund ; both of which it will be seen from the accounts remain intact. The shareholders will find in this a satisfactory proof of the financial stability of the Company which is well maintained. Economy in management thus enables the Company to declare in its second year a dividend at the same rate as it did in the first year of its birth in spite of payment of heavy claims. The balance to the credit of the Revenue Account amounts to Rs. 20,485-12-3 which, with Rupees 1,193-0-8 brought forward from the last account makes a total of Rs. 21,678-12-11. This sum the directors propose to appropriate as under :—1. In payment of a Dividend at annas 12 per share (Rupees 20 paid up) free of Income Tax Rs. 17,295; 2. Towards writing off the Preliminary Expenses Rs. 4,000-3. Balance to be carried forward to 1908-1909 account Rs. 383-12-11; Total Rs. 21,678-12-11.

Since the closing of the accounts the outstanding of Rs. 28,845-4-9 has been reduced to that of Rs. 14,256-7-0

The Chairman in moving the adoption of the Report said that they were thankful to the Secretaries for the ability and zeal with which they had watched the interest of the Company. The Report was adopted, a dividend of annas twelve per share was declared, and Mr. Rustom K. R Cama and the Hon'ble Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola were re-elected directors. Messrs. Conforth and Mistri were re-appointed auditors.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the business.

A FAMOUS MAGICIAN.

Carter, the American magician and his own company are now making a tour of the world and will arrive in Calcutta at the Theatre Royal for a short season beginning December 7th. Carter is at present in the island of Java fooling the Dutch with his mysteries. The "Sorebaia Handelsblad" of Aug. 17th, in commenting on Carter's entertainment call him "a devil man," and attributes his mysteries to some occult power. A committee of Javanese called on Carter the day after his first entertainment and wanted to see Mrs. Carter, explaining at the same time that in the Magical divorce in which Carter makes Mrs. Carter disappear at the report of a pistol, they were apprehensive as to her safety, as they had not seen her return. Mrs. Carter smilingly appeared in response to the enquiry, and the committee went away more confounded and surprised than before. Mr. Carter brings with him a more wonderful magical entertainment than has ever visited Calcutta, and his business should be very satisfactory. Bombay will have an earlier chance of witnessing the performance of this unique magician as he opens here at the "Hippodrome" on Monday Nov. 16th under Mr. Bandmann's management.

ARRIVAL OF GERMAN CRUISER "SEEADLER."

THE German Cruiser "Seeadler," Commander Meurer, arrived in harbour yesterday morning, from Daresalsam, via Aden. On entering the port she fired a salute of 21 guns, in honour of the British flag. She will remain in harbour for about a fortnight and then sails for Colombo. The "Seeadler," is a steel vessel with two screws, one funnel and two masts. Her length is 246 feet. beam 36 feet 5 inches and mean draught 15 feet. Displacement is 1,640 tons. Her armament consists of 8-4·1 in. Q; 5-1 pr. revolving cannon ; 2·311 in machine, and torpedo tubes two. Yesterday evening the German Consul visited the German Cruiser "Seeadler." On his leaving the vessel a salute of five guns was fired in his honour.

COMFORTABLE TRAVELLING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you allow me to make one suggestion to the G. I. P. Railway Company through your valued columns? The best thanks are due to the Company on behalf of the travelling public for all the conveniences of fast and comfortable journeys to Poona, Nasik and other hill stations. The 3 p.m. Poona Mail is an ideal service in this respect; and it is a matter of regret that the Company does not see the advisability of running their other fast trains with the same comforts for the public. For example, the Poona Express that leaves Victoria Terminus at 8-15 a.m. has no luncheon or parlour car attached to it. Only Sunday last I was one in a party of 12 travelling by the Express, and we had the greatest difficulty in getting even a cup of tea anywhere. Between Kalyan and Karjat we managed to secure 3 cups of tea for 12 of us. It is in the nature of things that these fast trains cannot stop for more than a few minutes at these stations ; and it is equally natural that the refreshment staff at the stations, however well equipped, should fail to serve a full train with tea or refreshments in this limited time. Under the circumstances no boon would be more welcome to the travelling public than that of a parlour or refreshment car attached to these fast trains.

Recently the go-a-head G. I. P. conferred a good concession on coupon holders, making them available between Bombay and Poona or Nasik. The Matheran season will soon commence : why not make these coupons available between all these three places and Matheran ? I am sure these things require only to be brought to the notice of the Company, and they will receive their best attention.

I have been induced to write this rather long letter on seeing one of your correspondents taking exception to the meal tariffs on the dining cars. I dare say these rates are not quite unreasonable, when all things are taken into consideration.—Yours etc.,

P. A. WADIA.

THE MILK SUPPLY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is matter for surprise that in a large City like Bombay there should be so much trouble in getting an early milk supply. On the Apollo Bunder and the contiguous area there does not seem to be a drop of milk available for early tea until about 6-30 or 7 o'clock, and even at that hour it is precarious, in so far that no reliability can be placed on the supply until after 7 o'clock. Those, like myself, who obtain regular supplies from a Dairy have to wait the pleasure of the Dairy Management or the mercy of the man who delivers the supply. Surely, some enterprising person could be induced to supply the hiatus thus created and arrange an early milk supply. In most places in India that I have lived in, the milk supply is delivered at or before 5 o'clock; and why this should not be possible in Bombay, with locomotion so facile, is inexplicable, except it be that Dairies are so profitable that independence is produced very soon. The distance between Parel and Byculla can now be got over so easily by arrangement with the Tramway Company, who would no doubt assist by running a tram for milk cans. There is apparently room for an enterprising person to fill the gap.—Yours, &c.,

DAWN.

DIVINE SERVICE.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

13TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY,—13TH SEPTEMBER, 1908.

7-45 a. m.—Matins.
8-30 a. m.—Holy Communion—Choral—Smart in F.
Hymns—33, 595, 182.
5-30 p. m.—Children's Service.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Canticles—Woodward in A.
Anthem—Air "Lord God of Abraham"—Mendelssholm.
Hymns—549, 17.
Collections for—Church Expenses.
Daily—Matins at 8-15 a. m. and Evensong at 5-45 p. m.
Daily—Holy Communion at 7-45 a. m.

UNITED FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.
Waudby Road.
8-30 a. m.—Sunday School.
11 a. m.—United Service (St. Andrew's Church.)
6-30 p.m.—Evening Service Rev. Alex. S. Crichton.

BOMBAY BAPTIST CHURCH, BELLASIS ROAD.
Opposite Byculla Club.
9 a. m. and 6-30 p. m.—Sunday Services.
Preacher—Mr. S. H. Kearsey.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
11 a. m.—Morning Prayer, Litany and Sermon.
6-30 p. m.—Evening Prayer, and Sermon.
Collections for Church Expenses and Poor.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, COLABA.
The Afghan Memorial Church.
8 a. m.—Holy Eucharist. Hymns 321, 316, 187.
11 a. m.—Parade Service. Hymns 193, 254, 164.
5-30 p. m.—Sundays School.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon. Hymns 228, 249, 180.

WEEK DAYS.
8 a. m.—Holy Eucharist—Thursday
5-30 p. m.—Guild of the Holy Standard—Friday.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.
11 a. m.—Morning Service.
3-15 p. m.—Sunday School.
6-30 p. m.—Evening Service.
Psalm 84
Hymns—159, 94, 308.

ST. NICHOLAS' CHURCH.
The Seamen's Church.
Hours of Service.
Daily, 8-30 a. m. and 7 p. m.
Sunday.
11 a. m.—Matins.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon.
11-30 a. m.—Holy Communion.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.
8 a. m.—Matins.
8-30 a. m. Holy Communion.
6-30 p.m.—Even song.

TAYLOR MEMORIAL METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.
Clare Road, Byculla.
Rev. C. B. Hill, B. A., Pastor.
9-15 p. m.—Sunday School.
9-30 a.m. Morning Service.
6-30 p. m.—Evening Service.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, PAREL.
8 a. m.—Holy Communion.
Hymns—552, 318, 190.
8-45 a. m.—Matins and Address
Hymns—241, 449.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Hymns—396, 449, 239, 450, 241.

A VISIT OF INSPECTION;
AT
36, Meadow Street,
IS INVITED,
AND
STRONGLY RECOMMENDED.

LADIES' HATS
Dernières Créations de Paris.
1908.

1, 2, 3,
SHILLINGS
STORES CO.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

THE WEATHER

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 11.

The Bay current continues fairly active and has given nearly general rain in Lowe Burma, Eastern Burma, Eastern Bengal an Assam and local rain in Upper Burma and Bengal.

The Arabian Sea monsoon, on the other hand is very weak ; rainfall due to it has been nearly general only in Chota Nagpur and the extreme South of the Peninsula, while in the rest of its field, there has been local rain only in the central parts of the country and South Deccan.

There is no monsoon at present in Upper India and skies are clear in almost the whole of the North-West India and the Gangetic Plain.

The principal rainfall amounts are—Tavoy, one and-a-half inches ; Mergui, Dibrugarh and Mymensing, three ; Cherrapoonjee, eight ; Jalpaiguri, one and-a-half ; Hazaribagh. one ; Sutna, one and-a-half ; Jubbulpore, Seoni, Raichur, Kurnool, Madras and Negapatam, one ; and Kodaikanal and Gulbarga, three-quarters.

Humidity is generally normal ; temperature normal or in defect.

Forecast.—Nearly general rain is probable in Lower Burma, Eastern Bengal and Assam, and local rain in Upper Burma, Bengal, Chota Nagpur and South India.

The mail steamer reports light and occasionally moderate monsoon, between 52 and 65 degrees, during the rest of the voyage, light westerly and north-westerly winds.

There has been a very large decrease in the strength of the monsoon over the Arabian Sea.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla In Cts	Esplanade Fort In Cts	Colaba. In Cts	In Cts
Previously registered.....	66·34	63·01	62·49	47·46
Friday, 11th September.	0·00	0·00	0·09	0·09
Total.....	66·34	63·01	62·49	47·46
Up to same date last year...	91·75	96·18	96·67	99·39

CUMBALLA HILL.

MESSRS. KEMP & Co., Ld.
September 11.
Rainfall up to 8 a. m.

Station.	Last 24 hours.	Total to date.	Corpdg. Total 1906.	Corpdg Total 1907.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In cts.
Cumballa Hill...	0·00	58·51	46·26	80·87

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 11TH SEPTEMBER, 1908.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 11th September, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rawalpindi reports 0·22 inch of rain. Skies continue generally clear. Humidity is normal or in excess. The maximum temperature is normal in the eastern districts, but in defect elsewhere; the minimum is law at Rawalpindi and normal at the other stations. Winds are westerly to north-westerly.

The United Provinces.—Skies remain clear or only lightly clouded. The air contains the usual amount of moisture and temperature is normal. Winds are westerly or west-north-westerly.

Sind and Rajputana.—Kotah has received 0·41 inch of rain. Skies remain clear in Upper Sind and at Jaipur, but are elsewhere lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity normal. Maximum temperature is generally in defect but the minimum is normal. Winds are south-easterly at Jacobabad but west-north westerly to north-north-westerly at the other stations.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly clouded in Cutch and the northern districts of West Central India, but are moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average and temperature is normal. Winds are westerly to north-westerly.

The Central Provinces.—Rain has fallen locally ; Jubbulpore has had 1·15 inches, Amraoti 0·37 inch and Nagpur 0·45 inch. Skies are moderately clouded. Humidity is normal. Temperature has risen slightly almost everywhere and is generally normal. Winds are west-south-westerly to north-westerly.

The Konkan.—Heavy cloud persists at Bombay, but elsewhere skies are clear or only lightly clouded. The moisture in the air has decreased and is now in defect at Ratnagiri. Temperature is normal. Winds are south-south-easterly at Bombay, east-north-easterly at Ratnagiri, the other stations have calms.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Malegaon reports 0·17inch of rain. Cloud has generally decreased and skies are now lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity continues normal. Maximum temperature has risen and both it and the minimum are now normal over the whole division. Winds are north-westerly.

General Remarks.—The barometer has risen in the Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad and the area of relatively high pressure lying across the head of the Peninsula has become lese marked.

Pressure has decreased on the south Madras Coast, where rainfall has been fairly general.

Precipitation has secured also in South Malabar and in parts of Central Provinces.

A few falls may occur in the south of the Peninsula and the Central Provinces.

P. and O. mail steamer Report.—S. S. "Assaye," which left Aden on the 6th, experienced from Longitude 52deg.E to 65deg.E, light, and occasionally moderate monsoon, cloudy or overcast skies and at times south-westerly swell ; thence to arrival at port this morning she had light westerly to north-westerly wind and generally cloudy weather.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Appended in Friday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st June to date.
Bushire (10th)	98·1	82·1	...	0·08
Jask (10th)	96·2	86·8	...	0·00
Muskat (10th)	95·3	84·1	...	0·00
Mekran	86·3	79·6	...	8·53
Rawalpindi	88·9	65·1	0·22	43·03
Lahore	91·4	76·7	0·04	30·30
Sialkot	96·3	76·5	...	21·04
Sirsa	92·5	73·5	...	17·00
Ambala	95·2	77·7	...	37·40
Delhi	93·6	76·0	...	32·85
Agra	98·8	78·5	...	24·78
Mainpuri	98·5	76·0	...	24·61
Jhansi	94·4	77·0	...	32·40
Cawnpore	93·1	78·5	...	32·44
Allahabad	98·6	78·2	...	2·80
Jacobabad	95·5	76·0	...	5·60
Karachi	85·9	78·2	...	33·11
Ajmer	92·2	71·1	...	35·01
Jaipur	87·0	75·1	0·41	39·62
Kotah	89·1	72·9	...	11·15
Bhuj	84·3	77·7	0·02	13·35
Dwarka	82·7	76·8	...	21·13
Veraval	91·9	70·7	...	17·53
Rajkot	91·6	76·0	...	23·44
Bhavnagar Para	86·1	76·6	...	43·84
Surat	89·6	75·7	...	32·51
Ahmedabad	90·3	73·9	...	37·41
Deesa	85·0	70·3	...	24·01
Neemuch	81·1	68·1	0·04	24·13
Indore	81·0	72·3	1·15	57·18
Jubbulpore	85·1	72·5	...	43·97
Sangor	86·1	73·9	...	35·16
Hoshangabad	86·2	73·1	...	41·81
Khandwa	88·2	73·6	...	29·42
Akola	88·2	77·3	0·37	35·96
Amraoti	86·3	78·1	0·45	44·77
Nagpur	89·0	73·5	...	52·43
Chanda	88·2	75·1	0·10	42·70
Raipur	85·1	76·4	...	47·40
Bombay	84·3	74·4	...	74·66
Ratnagiri	84·0	74·7	...	101·33
Mormugao	...	...	...	...
Kolaba	87·1	67·1	0·17	10·18
Malegaon	81·0	66·0	0·05	10·70
Ahmednagar	84·6	64·8	...	12·31
Poona	86·8	71·9	...	15·33
Sholapur	85·2	69·2	0·03	5·78
Bijapur	80·3	62·6	...	51·03
Belgaum	82·3	68·2	...	16·06
Aurangabad	86·0	72·7	...	36·76
Nizamabad (Indur)	88·2	73·7	...	17·73
Hyderabad	84·2	74·4	...	153·29
Mangalore	83·3	73·6	0·18	88·37
Calicut	82·7	74·2	0·79	70·82
Cochin	86·0	78·0	0·02	8·24
Colombo	93·3	77·6	...	14·35
Masulipatam	90·0	73·3	...	3·33
Bellary	...	...	...	...
Cuddapah	90·5	74·5	1·24	5·44
Madras	77·8	65·3	...	8·80
Bangalore	86·9	69·8	...	2·56
Coimbatore	90·1	74·3	0·22	10·74
Trichinopoly	92·9	73·0	0·89	10·22
Negapatam				

In column wind "Rate per hour" L= Light, M= Moderate, S= Strong, G= Gale, H= Hurricane.

Bombay Local Rainfalls :—J. J. H. = 0·00 (66·34); G. T. H.= 0·00 (63·01); St. G. H.=0·00 (62·49); C. P. = 0·00 (47·40).

N. LESLIE,

THE PARSI NEW YEAR'S DAY.

A Record of Steady Progress.

At midnight to-day the bells in the "sanctum sanctorum" of the Parsi fire-temples will ring gleefully to welcome the Parsi New Year, which, according to Zoroastrian ritual, commences at the dawn of day to-morrow. Progressiveness, as the keynote to the enterprising Parsi character, appears to have done its work to a considerable extent during the out-going year of the Yezdezardi era 1277, which runs out its course to make room for the new-born year 1278 to-morrow. To-night is the "Pateti," for the repentance of misdemeanours and misdeeds. It will be a sort of religious stock-taking by individual Parsis of the orthodox persuasion, who will then strike up a balance of their spiritual welfare to aid them in their forthcoming struggles in the New Year. To non-Zoroastrians, and even to many Zoroastrians themselves, the idea of the origin of this account taking is necessarily nebulous: it may be explained in the following historical and traditional way. The great composer of the masterly epic, Shah Nameh, or the Iranian Book of Kings, the poet Firdoshi, mentions in his delightful episode of the loves of the Iranian paladin Bizhan, son of Giv, and the Turanian princess Manizeh, daughter of Afrashiab, that the Noroz or New Year's day fell in the spring festival, in the month of Farvardin. Elsewhere, he had stated, which was also an admitted fact, that the spring season began when the lord of warmth and light, Khorshed, or the Sun, entered the house of Aries (in March), the first of the twelve astrological houses of the Zodiac. All nature became jolly and jocund at the time: flowers bloomed, birds sang, trees were laden with luscious fruit, and blood coursed in the human frame with greater warmth and celerity. To celebrate this festival, assemblies of rejoicings were held by the Iranians; friends and relations were invited to participate at the festive board; wines circulated freely; and songstresses chanted out their best melodies. Peace, plenty, and prosperity prevailed everywhere; in the King's palaces, in the nobles' mansions, and in the peasants' huts. Care was flung to the winds. But with the advent of the Zoroastrian religion, though the festivities were continued, the religious element of reciting the Gathas, and the other prayers, considerably intermingled with it, in the ten days of the last part of the out-going year.

ORIGIN OF THE CUSTOM.

This innovation was heartily welcomed by the Iranians, as a sort of spiritualistic relief, from their materialistic festive indulgences. The last ten days of the out-going year were dedicated to the Mukdatt or the souls of the dead: they were divided into two "fives"; the lesser five, which were followed by the greater five. These ten days have been specifically testified to in the chapter "Yao Vishat", as those ten nights which came around the Gahambar Hamespethmedem. In this Gahambar, Ahura-Mazda created man; each of the five days of the Gahambar is sacred and consecrated to a Gatha, or Zoroaster's Avestic song. On each succeeding day were to be recited, respectively, the seven chapters of the Ahunvaiti, the four each of Ushtwaiti and Spentomat, the one each of Vohukhshathra and Vohistoyasht Gathas. These seventeen chapters form Zoroaster's own utterances; in them was concentrated the very quintessence of his system of transcendental philosophy, for the guidance of his Iranian flock. In the best, cleanest, and new lime-washed part of the house, a collection of fruits and flowers was made, incense was plentifully burnt; illuminations were made at night; viands and sweetmeats in trays were brought forth; glasses were filled with wine, milk, sherbet, and liquor; and priests clad in long-flowing robes, recited the Gathas, the Afringans, and other prayers, during the five divisions of times or Gehs, in which the 24 hours were divided. In these recitations joined, whenever they could find time, the members of the Zoroastrian household, themselves fresh washed, and clean-draped. Penitential prayers in the Patet were recited as a set-off against misdeeds; particularly on the last night of the out-going year, which was their annual spiritual account, designated the "Pateti." In the Gathas, the aspiration of their author Zoroaster was, to be at one with the seven archangels, otherwise described as the even Beautiful Immortals; to reach to their exalted position, benign majesty, and beneficent power. In post-Zoroastrian times, these attributes came to be associated, in a lesser degree, with the names of the arch-images and champions of the faith, who had stood forth, and incessantly striven, for the good of the cause. The names of the latter ones also came to be recited in the prayers. The devotee prayed for himself a similar position in this ten days' Feast of All-Souls, or Muktatt, when he should happen to leave off his mortal coil on earth. The devotee's method for drawing the balance was this. Merit, on one side of the ledger; demerit on the other. Dednet from the latter, remission and pardon gained by sincere repentance, by liberal benefactions bestowed on the poor and the needy, and by the performance of equally good actions enjoined in the religion. The balance in hand, be it good or bad, made the individual either flourish or go down to the bottom in the coming year, according to his deserts. In fact, that was the capital, with which he starts for the battle in life anew in the New Year.

THIRTY LAKHS IN CHARITY.

Borrowed by Parsi journals in recent times, and applied for the purposes of a general stock-taking of the community for the year, the items of benefactions, benefits, progress, etc., were put down to the right, against which was marked out as a set-off on the left retrogressions and sufferings and the like, to show to which side the beam inclined. Thus arose a temporal expedient, out of a spiritual doctrine. The Parsis are a small community. With a liberal allowance they count under a lakh of souls in Bombay, other towns of India, in Persia, and in China, two-thousandth part of the world's population. Including man, woman and child, they number, say, 60,000 in Bombay. During the year 1277 of the Yezdezardian era, they are stated to have paid benefactions amounting to thirty lakhs in charity. Not a bad average this, of Rs. 50 per head during the year. This thirty lakhs is the estimate made by a veteran journalist, Mr. Muncherji Jagosh. It has, after some discussion, generally been received as closely approximating to a correct calculation. Among the bestowers of munificent donations stand foremost the names of large-hearted Parsi gentlemen, such as Sir Cowasji Jehangir, Bart., the late Lady Awabai F. Petit, Mr. Hormasji N. Modi of Hongkong, Mr. Bomonji D. Petit, and Mr. Shapurji B. Broacha. Of course, it is out of the question to reach to that zenith of cosmopolitan liberality, to which the first Sir Jamsetjee attained, by expending his lakhs in catholic benefactions; but the display made by the above five representative Bombay gentlemen, in these days of hard struggle and toil and moil, will be at once designated as splendid. Including the seven and a half lakhs given by Sir Cowasji Jehangir during the year under review, his benefactions list, up to now, has been totalled at fifteen lakhs. In days when the Parsi merchant, trader, and guarantee-broker class has rapidly vanished, and money making has to submit to keen competition with alien cheap-living races, this magnificent example of the family of Readymoney is not likely to be easily outdone. The gift of five lakhs of rupees at one stroke made to the Parsi General Hospital by Mr. Bomonji D. Petit, and the four lakhs worth of charity endowment fund bestowed by Lady Awabai Petit, shed an additional lustre on the previous charities of the Petits, including Sir Dinshaw, the first Baronet; his brother Mr. Nasserwanji; Lady Dinbai, the wife of Mr. Nasserwanji; Mr. Maneckji, his father; Mr. Framji, Sir Dinshah's son and Mr. Jamshedji, Mr. Nasserwanji's son. Unstintingly have they poured forth their thousands, their tens of thousands, and their lakhs. Sir Cowasji Jehangir's donations include four lakhs for a Science Laboratory, and one lakh as an additional benefaction to the two lakhs and twenty-five thousand rupees, already promised by him for a University Examination Hall in Bombay, to be built on modern principles. It appears from these that the three Parsi Baroneteies were bestowed by the Crown on their opulent holders, the Sir Jamshedjis, the Sir Dinshaw Petits, and Sir Cowasji Readymoney, in recognition of the liberal spirit in which they had made use of their wealth.

TWO GREAT BROKERS.

The two great Parsi exchange and stock-brokers, who have come forward with their money-bags, to relieve peoples and institutions from the financial difficulties besetting them, are Mr. Hormasji N. Modi, and Mr Shapurji B. Broacha, of Hongkong and Bombay respectively, whose influence on their particular stock and money-markets is immense. Mr. Modi has bestowed 1,85,000 dollars in two strokes, viz., 1,50,000 dollars for University Lecture Hall in the city of his adoption, where he has made his name and fame; and 35,000 dollars for building a Seamen's Institute there. Mr. Shapurji Broacha, who is now a tourist in Europe, is a much known business gentleman, outspoken on questions of Indian politics. His address to the Share Bazaar brokers, as well as his recent pronouncement in Edinburgh, are fine types of his candid comments. But Mr. Broacha is not only free with his tongue; he is free with his purse also. If his benefactions are not lavish, they have the yet greater merit of being thoughtful and considerate. For the benefit of the Edinburgh Union of Students, he has provided a place at a cost of £1,000 sterling, where many of his co-religionists are pursuing their educational curriculum. For the benefit of the poor Parsi widows of Broach, the city of his birth, and of their children, he has given Rs. 37,500; in addition to a sum of Rs. 15,000 for the benefit of such brokers, who might have become incapacitated from work, or rendered penurious and indigent, owing to stress of circumstances. The Parsi General Hospital Funds has benefited during the year by the addition of some lakhs, and now amounts practically to fifteen lacks. Another medical institution, deserving of support, is that of Dr. Massina's the eminent Parsi Surgeon. It is a pity that the amalgamation of these two excellent institutions, arranged to a certain extent, has not progressed further, and the scheme has led to a controversy. Schemes for building cheap residences for Parsis of moderate means, the M. C. Murzban scheme, and the Dr. Daji scheme, have been reported as making further progress. To the energy of Mr. Murzban several buildings already owe existence; it will be no wonder if Dr. Daji's scheme attains to similar success in times to come. The Parsi Panchayet Trust Funds in Bombay stood at over Rs. 57,63,000 in the year; out of this, Rs. 51,60,600 have been invested in Improvement Trust Debentures; Rs. 3,32,800 in Bengal Bank shares; and Rs. 2,70,100 in other approved securities. These totals represent the deposits of 40 or 50 funds, in respect of which a litigation in the High Court is pending decision. The Byramji Jeejeebhoy Institution building was done during the year at a cost of three lakhs.

THE DEBIT SIDE.

Credit items over, the items on the debit side of the ledger must be glanced at. Deaths twelve years ago, i. e., in the first year of the plague, were put down at 1,743, of which 377 were from plague, against 1,088 births. For the corresponding period of the current year, a vernacular paper puts the death-figure at 1,373 of which, 98 were due to plague, against 1,310 births. Once the figure of births among the Parsis so much preponderated, that Mr. J. M. Maclean, a former Editor and Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette," and the compiler of that handy book of reference, Maclean's Guide to Bombay, had occasion to remark in his Guide, that the Parsis were a prolific race. But this preponderance of births over deaths took place 16 years ago in the year 1262, viz., when the respective numbers stood at 1,269 to 1,163. The one redeeming feature in these social questions was, that there were 563 marriages during the year, which is the largest total for the last twelve years. The number of Parsi graduates in this year was not so strong as it was in the year previous. Among the deaths of the leading Parsis deplored by the community are those of Sir Jamshetjee, the Fourth Baronet; Dastur Dr. Hoshang Jamasp, the distinguished high-priest of the Deccan; Khan Bahadur B. B. Patel, the well-known Parsi annalist; Mr. M. N. Wadia, Secretary of the Bombay Municipality; Lady Pirojebai, wife of the Hon. Sir P. M. Mehta; and Mr. D. D. Allbless, an orthodox Parsi Shett. The loss to the community of Sir Jamshedji is certainly irreparable. It was he alone who stood forth like a rock against the innovations sought to be introduced in points of changing the constitution of the Panchayet, and of admitting aliens into the Zoroastrian fold. The case has been heard by Justices Davar and Beaman; the decision of it has not been pronounced. Born to luxury and ease, Sir Jamshetjee attended in Court from day to day as if he were the only party most concerned and took his seat by the side of his counsel, Mr. T. J. Strangman, whom he assisted materially in discovering and elucidating several unknown facts, because, owing to his vast experience in the community's affairs, and owing to his great sagacity in busines matters, they were at his fingers' ends. Parsis thronging the Court during the progress of the suit were much struck by his noble and courteous bearing and lofty sense of duty towards his community whose chosen leader he was. They have bewailed his loss in their general meeting in Albless Baug, Girgaum; Bombay citizens will do so at the end of the month in the Town Hall under the chairmanship of H. E. the Governor, Sir George Clarke. Sir Jamshetjee, the Fifth Baronet, has been chosen by the community as their head in the place of his late father,

STANDING QUESTIONS.

Retrospective survey over, let us turn to the standing questions in their forecasting aspects. Chief of these is the Parsi Central College; next to it, the want of appeal to a higher Court from the Muktatt trust case decisions; and if found necessary, the third will be to obtain an authoritative pronouncement from the Privy Council in the Panchayet Trust funds case, with regard to the constitution of the Panchayet, and the admission of aliens. The old year ends with the feast of All-Souls, called by Parsis the Muktatt; the new year begins with the festivities of the seven days in honour of the archangels, with whose names the days' names are associated; but when these seven days will have run their course, the responsible part of the work of the community will begin. Before dealing with the important Central College Scheme, it would be better to get rid of the two questions on which the community is hopelessly divided, the major and orthodox portion standing for the old order of things, against what they deem to be the encroachment of the smaller section. Were a peace patched-up, it would not at all be lasting; were emphatic opinions pronounced, divisions would ensue. The Muktatt trust case, like so many other cases before it, is a single Judge's decision, and has not been tested in appeal, as was the wish of Sir Charles Farran, a former Chief Justice. Unless this was done, it was of no great use: the result is that the question remained where it was years ago. In the Panchayet suit, the case is different. The losing party, or even the half-winning party, would be desirous to go in further appellate proceedings. Thus much for the legal and judicial questions; now for the moral and religious teaching of the young ones, and for their character forming in the proposed Parsi Central College. The idea is not a brand-new one, nor can it be successfully carried out under fifty lakhs. It is not a question of the ordinary education of a few; it relates to the moral training and the religious up-bringing of the young of the community. To embark in a vast enterprise like this, without great financial resources and a well thought-out scheme, would be to court failure at the threshold.

THE CENTRAL COLLEGE.

About ten years ago, forty lakhs were very nearly forthcoming from one Parsi Shett at one stroke; but since then, they were diverted to other technical uses. That scheme was to found a Collegiate University, on a hill near the sea-shore. A vast enclosure was to be made; the Sacred Beheram fire was to be installed in a palatial edifice, for its being adored as a perpetually luminous emblem of the exalted Ahura-Mazda; a grand library of Avestic and all cognate literature was to be founded; and an educational institution, endowed with professorships, was to be established for the teaching and up-bringing of Parsi youth in secular and sacerdetal knowledge, under the close supervision of a selected committee of Parsi elders. Here are the broad features of the scheme. Either elaborated or modified, condensed or altered, these outlined features should prove of some interest. Great sympathy has the scheme evoked from H. E. the Governor, Sir George Clarke, and from Mrs. Annie Besant, the learned and versatile foundress of the Benares Central Hindu College. For Mrs. Besant's sympathy, the Parsis are indebted to Mr. J. J. Vimadalal, who has engineered the present movement, amidst difficulties and adverse criticism. Good men and true are his colleagues in the movement; and it is reported that one or two Parsi Shetts have already offered fifteen lakhs apiece, under certain conditions. Were the items about the Beheram-fire installation, and of the grand Avestic Library, kept apart for future consideration a beginning could very well be made with the offer of one of the two fifteen lakhs, the other being kept over for utilisation in operating upon the items held over. Opulent Shetts abound among the Parsis. Any one, or two, or three of them, can make the success of the whole scheme assured. There are also charitable funds lying dormant, whose principal or interest could very well be diverted, with the permission of the High Court, to this purpose. Character-forming has been made a "plank" in the prospectus of the institution. Character exists among the Parsis; otherwise, these handfuls would not have become the prominent citizens they are. The shoe pinches where the want of general moral and religious training is discernible for the past quarter of a century, or more. Yeomen service has been rendered in this cause by the weekly Bombay newspaper "The Parsi," whose vitality and energy have never been more pronounced than in this instance. Its special correspondent has interviewed leaders of Parsi thought and educationists of other communities, to elicit opinions and suggestions. These interviews were followed up by a series of rousing leading articles, awakening the community from their long lethargy. Probably, the scheme would be much advanced at a year's end.

DISCUSSION OF EDUCATIONAL AND OTHER QUESTIONS.

The year 1277 of the Parsis which comes to a close to-day is marked by several important events in the history of the community, which has a great reputation among other Indian communities for its progressive qualities. It may be said to have maintained this reputation fairly well though the fact is no longer concealed that it finds it increasingly difficult to keep up the lead that it obtained in the past when most of the other communities were backward and slow to take advantage of the favourable circumstances prevailing under British Rule. These once backward communities are, some slowly and others rapidly, coming to the front, and the Parsis are finding their competition day by day growing more severe in nearly every department. Education, the benefits of which the Parsis were amongst the first to see and seize, is growing general and some of the fields which they had almost monopolised in the past are being gradually invaded by others who come armed with the same weapons. The outlook, in the eyes of some who profess to be far-seeing, is very gloomy. But there does not seem to be much ground for pessimism though a certain amount of pessimism is wholesome when it leads to sober revising of their position. Such has indeed been the case already, and during the year many signs were visible that the community is taking stock as it were of its position, preliminary to making efforts to change those of its methods which might prove no longer suited to its changed circumstances.

The discussion of the question of a central college for this community, during the year, showed this clearly. The promoters of the scheme for a special college desired at first to make it a sort of theological seminary in order to foster Parsi religious spirit. This called forth a very vigorous protest from many sides, and it was pertinently pointed out that the needs of the community did not require such an institution at all, which would, if it ever came into existence, retard if not undo progress. It was pointed out during this interesting discussion, which was one of the chief events of the year, that what was urgently needed was a change in the existing methods of education which required to be modified in the light of recent research. A central committee with abundant funds at its disposal was urged to be formed for the purpose of improving the existing educational institutions by introducing some of the latest and most approved changes already carried out by experts in Europe. Such a central educational bureau, with the best European expert advice at its disposal, and funds for carrying out such advice practically among the Parsis, would do undoubted good. By means of educational reforms the community would be enabled to maintain still its lead of the other communities which is now in peril.

One fact was well brought out in this discussion, and that was the strong need of moral training among the community. The moral fibre of the rising generation is not all that could be desired and it is due mainly to the purely secular training of the existing schools and also to the neglect of home education. It was pointed out that moral training should be imparted to youths rather than religions and theological lore, and this should be better done in boarding schools where the scholars would be under the eyes of their teachers the whole time. This suggestion seems to have made much impression and the idea of a central college has been modified into that of a boarding and residential academy. It has also been urged that much greater attention should be paid to science and technical teaching and that if possible a special science college and technical institute should be established for the benefit of the community. The future of India lies in the scientific development of her economic and industrial resources. The Parsis have hitherto done much to develop these resources no doubt, but in order to keep pace with the advancing times they must utilise the latest scientific knowledge which research has been able to bring together. The community is awakening in this matter of science teaching and technical education and the near future will find it ready to take the lead in this and devote its splendid resources to this very fruitful task.

Already its resources are turned in this direction, and one of the many charities of the Parsi Community during the year had the praiseworthy object of encouraging scientific research. Sir Cowasji Jehangir gave four lakhs to Government for helping science teaching and establishing laboratories, an object quite in keeping with the spirit of the times. The same munificent donor increased his previous donation for an Examination Hall in connection with the University, and made it up to three lakhs and a quarter. Sir Cowasji who continued his father's philanthropic work, was honoured with a Baronetcy during the year for his enlightened generosity towards higher education and other similar objects. This was the third time that such high honours had been conferred in the Community which is the only one thus honoured of all the Indian Communities; and it is justly proud of being thus honoured in a unique manner.

Parsis are well known for their large-hearted charities in the past, and the present year has well maintained their reputation in this matter. The seven lakhs of Sir Cowasji are but a part of the total Parsi charities which amounted to more than 30 lakhs in the year. The Parsi Panchayet funds received an addition of nearly two lakhs and three quarters, and they now stand at the magnificent figure of 58 lakhs. The total Parsi population of Bombay is 47,000, so, if these vast communal funds were divided among the community each Parsi man, woman and child would get about a hundred and twenty rupees. On the death of Mrs. Avabai Framji Petit four and a half lakhs were given away in charity. The Parsis have to their credit taken in hand the problem of housing their poor in good sanitary buildings, and the widow of the late Hon. Mr. N. N. Wadia is erecting such buildings in Parel and is devoting more than three lakhs to this object. Moreover there are two special funds for this purpose also, which received about two lakhs this year. The Parsi General Hospital received over five lakhs during the year and its funds now stand at fifteen lakhs. Another Hospital Dr. Masina's, also came in for a good share of the bounty of the community and it will soon be housed in a building of its own. His Excellency Sir George Clarke laid the foundation-stone of the building for the Parsi General Hospital, and in a year or two the Parsis will boast of two large hospitals, well appointed and endowed.

The present year will be memorable for two suits brought in our High Court for hearing and decision. In one of these cases decision is already given whilst the other is not yet decided. The former case was practically a revision of previous decisions of our High Court in the matter of certain Parsi religious bequests. The Court had in former years repeatedly declared such bequests and trusts void chiefly on the ground that ceremonies performed for the dead for which these bequests were made in trust did not benefit the living. But this year the High Court presided over by Mr. Justice Davar, a Parsi Judge, well acquainted with Parsi sentiment and usage, declared that such trusts are valid under the law, as they were shown to benefit the living also. This decision was well received by the community, especially the orthodox section of it, though it seems to have given some umbrage to the reformers who thought that it would help to foster superstitions and bolster up moribund religious customs. There was some talk of an appeal to the Privy Council, but such appeal has not yet been made.

The other suit which attracted keen attention of the community was brought forward by seven prominent members of the community against the Trustees of the Parsi Panchayet for their refusal to allow Parsi proselytes to participate in any way in the funds and properties held by them in trust for the community. A very large part of the community supported the Trustees in their attitude which was indeed taken up in consonance with their avowed and declared wishes of this section. The question of admitting proselytes has been, it is well known, bitterly discussed in the community during the last few years and has given rise to much bickering and bad feeling. This suit which was an offshoot of this discussion, also gave rise to party feeling and was followed with intense interest by Parsis. Though nearly six months have elapsed since it was heard, the Court has not yet given its decision.

The year was remarkable also for its heavy death roll. The Parsis lost their temporal head in the person of Sir Jamsetji Jejeebhoy, the fourth Baronet, and also one of their greatest spiritual leaders in Dastur Hoshang Jamasp. The loss of both was irreferable, and that of the former was as pathetic as it was sudden and premature. His death gave rise to the question very hotly and somewhat intemperately discussed of appointing his son as the leader of the community in his place. A compromise was wisely effected, and the son was nominated leader with somewhat restricted powers. The Parsis also had to mourn the sad and premature death of Mrs. Avabai Petit, one of their most philanthorpic leaders who was ever ready to relieve distress of any kind and who had given more than thirty lakhs in charity with her mother. A noted lawyer Mr. T. R. Vicaji, the energetic Municipal Secretary Mr. M. N. Wadia, a well known physician Dr. Edulji Nanserwanji who had been one of the Deans of the Medical Faculty and several other prominent Parsis died during the year. At the very close of the year death has claimed its last prominent victim in Mr. B. B. Patel who had made a name by chronicling Parsi events.

COLONEL POLLEN ON THE IDO SEPARATIST MOVEMENT.

In the "Daily News" of Tuesday, August 18, there appeared an article by P. D. Hugon called "An Esperanto Crisis." The "crisis" spoken of is owing to the fact that a small section has broken away from the Esperanto movement proper. These reformers wish to simplify the language still further in a form which they call "Ido" (the son of the parent language). These Ido-ists maintain that if certain drawbacks are not got rid of, the language will perish as Volapuk did. The leader of these malcontents is the Marquis de Beaufront. They say that Esperanto is hampered by "an alphabet that cannot be printed except by specially made type; a grammar with flexional nouns and adjectives; a vocabulary too poor at the start and now overrun by fanciful discordant inventions of incompetent dictionary-mongers; a pronunciation so Russian in character (chiuj: tiuj, kiujn, etc.) that it is beyond the ordinary West European's powers of threat distortion." I showed Lt.-Col. John Pollen, C. I. E., V. D., LL. D., President of the British Esperante Association, this article and he pooh-poohed the objections of the Ido-ists. He quoted with approval the opinion of the Rt. Hon. James Bryce, the American Ambassador, to the effect that Esperanto, having been established, must go on as it is, else one set of reformers after another would have their say till the language was whittled away beyond recognition. Further the gallant and learned Colonel who, by the way, is a master of several languages, said that the Ido movement was largely begot of personal pique and that Esperanto itself had nothing to fear from it.—*Mf.*

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 12th September.

1. The following extract from Brigade Orders dated 8th September 1908 is published for information:—

No 1062 Leave of absence from 12th September to 7th November is granted to Major T W Cuffe, Bombay Light Horse.

2. Lieut H E E Procter assumes command of the Corps during the absence on leave of Major T W Cuffe.

3. There will be Sword and Carbine Drill at the Town Hall on Monday the 14th instant at 6 p.m.

4. There will be Drill for all Members at the Riding School on Tuesday the 15th at 7-30 a.m. and at 6 p.m. on Thursday the 17th instant punctually.

Dress—Plain clothes.

H. E. E. PROCTER, Lieut.
Offg. Commandant B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING, B. V. A.

Bombay, 12th September.

472. PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

The Annual Distribution of Prizes of the Corps will take place at the Town Hall, on Friday, the 25th instant, at 9-30 p. m. and will be followed by a Dance.

Dress—Members must either wear Mess Dress or Khaki.

Invitations—Each member of the Corps is entitled to free Tickets for his family. Tickets for Guests will be issued at the rate of Re. 1 each. Application for tickets must be made to the President, Sub-Committee, together with name of Guests and remittance, addressed to the Head-Quarter Office, Fort.

No applications will be considered after the 20th instant.

R. W. R. PENNINGTON, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 12th September.

399.—Detail for the week ending 19th Instant:—

Monday 14th instant—"G" Coy. Parade on the Maidan at 7-30 a.m.

"M" Coy. Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 3-30 p.m.

Practice for Buglers on the Maidan at 3-30 p.m.

Tuesday, 15th Inst.—"I" Coy. Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 4-15 p.m.

"L" Coy. Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 4-45 p.m.

"G" Coy. Parade on the Maidan at 6-30 p. m.

Wednesday, 16th Inst.—"G" Coy. Parade on the Maidan at 7-30 a.m.

"M" Coy. Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 3-30 p.m.

"H" Coy. Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 5-30 p.m.

Thursday, 17th Inst.—"L" Coy. Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 8 a. m.

"I" Coy. Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 4-15 p.m.

Friday, 18th Inst.—"K" Coy. (John Connon School) Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 3-50 p. m.

All Recruits of the current season (except "G" Coy.) to Parade at Head-Quarters at 6-30 p.m.

Dress.—Mufti.

Saturday, 19th Inst.—"H" Coy. Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 7-30 a.m.

400.—Medals—Applications for Volunteer Long Service Medals should reach Adjutant's Office by the 15th instant.

401.—Rifle Matches—The conditions of the Viceroy's Competition for 1908-1909 have been received and can be seen at Head-Quarters.

The following extracts are published for information:—

The Competition is open to Volunteers of all ranks.

Entrance fee Rs 4 to be paid to the Adjutant by the 20th September 1908.

No post entries allowed. The first stage (i. e.) 200, 500 and 600 yards (aggregate) to be fired between the 1st and 31st October 1908.

The total amount of prizes to be competed for in 3 stages is Rs 5,110.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt. B. V. R.

THE two handsome brass candelabra in the sanctuary of St. George's Cathedral, Madras, have been reburnished, and were brought into use for the first time after many months at Evensong on Sunday last. The numerous lighted candles and the polished candelabra produced a very bright and pleasing effect.

THE marriage arranged between Mr. Percival Henry Havelock Bailey, 34th Sikh Pioneers, younger son of Lieut.-Col. Bailey, late Royal Eng., and the Hon. Isabel Nora Gwendoline Balfour, daughter of the late Lord Kinross and the Dowager Lady Kinross, will take place on Saturday, Sept. 19, at St. Baldred's Church, North Berwick.

THE INDIAN STRUGGLE IN THE TRANSVAAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In view of the somewhat conflicting and perhaps-technical nature of the recent cablegrams on this question, it has been suggested that a concise statement of the situation as it has developed and of the issues outstanding between the British Indians and the Transvaal Government, might not be unwelcome.

It will be remembered that the Asiatic Law Amendment Act, passed by the newly created responsible Government of the Transvaal about the beginning of this year, aroused deep resentment among the British Indian population of the Colony because of the stigma they felt it imposed upon them, a civilised, respectable, and not unimportant section of the community. It was to the spirit of the new legislation that exception was principally taken; to their being branded a community of undesirables, inferiors, and even criminals; for the drastic character of the new legislation was excused by its protagonists upon the ground that the community had aided and abetted unauthorised Asiatic newcomers in smuggling themselves into the country. It may be remarked in passing that it has since been abundantly proved that no foundation existed for any such wholesale indictment. The Asiatic population were in nearly every case, pre-war residents who had purchased their right to settle in the Transvaal from the late Boer Republic. In 1903 at the request of Lord Milner they had exchanged their documents of title for others containing identification particulars, being induced thereunto by his Lordship's assurance that:—

"Once on the register their position was established and that no further registration would be necessary, nor a fresh permit required. That registration gives you a right to be here and a right to come and go."

In regard to further Asiatic immigration the principle of restriction had been (and is still) acquiesced in, and in so far as such restriction is based upon an educational or other non-racial or non-colour test, no exception has been taken. Fresh immigration is regulated by the Immigrants' Restriction Act passed and sanctioned at the beginning of this year, which defines a prohibited immigrant as, "any person who, when asked" by a duly authorised officer, shall be unable through deficient "education to write out and sign in the characters of an "European language an application for permission to enter the Colony or such other document as such officers may require." The only other ground of disqualification are immorality, poverty or criminality; there are none specifically based upon race or colour distinctions. It will thus be apparent that the Registration Law was intended to define the conditions upon which Asiatics already settled in the Colony might remain, while any further influx was restricted in such newcomers as could alone answer to the moral and educational demands of the Immigrants' Restriction Act.

The determined opposition of the Asiatic community to the Registration Law, taking as it did the form of fine and imprisonment cheerfully suffered, eventually brought General Smuts to see that he was dealing with a people whose views and opinions it was necessary to take into account. The outcome of his more chastened attitude was a compromise which, while it preserved the self-respect of the Asiatics, saved the face of the Colonial Secretary. The Indian leaders undertook that the communities should once again register voluntarily and so re-establish their identity as an act of grace, that is, debors the obnoxious Act, the benefits of the compromise to be extended to domiciled Indians who happened at the time to be absent from the Colony. It is admitted that practically the whole of the Asiatic population have faithfully redeemed their undertaking. The leaders of the Indian community have all along publicly stated that an understanding was arrived at between them and General Smuts, that the Registration Law should be repealed, and indeed the identification of the lawfully resident Asiatics having been duly established it is not easy to perceive what purpose the retention of the obnoxious measure could serve. It would appear, however, that any such understanding was not reduced to writing, but the numerous references thereto by Mr. Gandhi in the correspondence between him and General Smuts were all passed by the latter without repudiation. Then there is the speech delivered by the General at Richmond in defence of his acceptance of the compromise, wherein General Smuts is reported to have said:—

"The Indians' second contention was that they would never register until the law had been repealed, that the Law was an indignity and a disgrace. He had told them that the Law would not be repealed as long as there was an Asiatic in the country who had not registered and like wise men the leaders of the Indian community had waived the question of repeal. Until every Indian in the country had registered, the Law would not be repealed."

(Transvaal Leader February 6th).

The following cablegram of the 12th inst., from the Special Correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph," is also instructive. After stating that, "there was no doubt that the "Government intended to repeal the Registration Act," he added "in fact, the Registrar of Asiatics read him some of the more important provisions of the Act which had been drafted and which had been approved of by Mr. Smuts."

Be this as it may, General Smuts does not even now actually refuse to repeal the Act, but he evidently considers this to be a golden opportunity for bringing about such an alteration of the Immigrants' Restriction Act, previously referred to, as will completely shut out any future Indian immigration irrespective of class or educational qualifications. For reasons of his own he desires to obtain the consent of the resident Indian Community to such an alteration of the Law that regulates fresh immigration. The Indians have, as might be expected, replied that they have no power, as they have certainly no desire, to sell their countrymen's rights for a mess of potage. They point out that the effect of the alteration contemplated would be to isolate them completely, to shut them off from the influence of any teachers, leaders, ministers, or others of high attainments who may from time to time be necessary to them. They decline to accept the view of General Smuts that they are merely a necessary evil to be tolerated for as short a while as possible under circumstances that will best further their rapid extinction, but claim on the other hand that they are entitled to live decently, to prosper and even multiply.

And so the issue stands at the present moment. In the meantime the compromise is "off." Disgusted with what they are convinced is a breach of faith, the Indians have publicly burned their voluntary certificates. Nor is the position simplified by the co-operation with them of the small but spirited free Chinese community. Prosecutions for non-registration are again in full swing, the prisons are once more filling up, loyal British subjects, whose only crime is their birth-place and complexion, are being ruined and embittered against a Government that abandons them to dishonor or suffering. In India loyalists are finding their faith severely strained while enemies of British rule are seizing upon the materials furnished by the Transvaal to demonstrate the white man's insincerity and the impotence of the Raj.—Yours &c.,

L. W. KITCH.

South Africa British Indian Committee, 28, Queen Anne's Chambers Broadwa Westminster, August 27th 1908.

A HOSPITAL NURSE

Nervous Disorders, Exhaustion, Overwrought Nerves—

Over and over again clever and capable people find themselves without a scrap of energy to do the work that is offered them, and this actually was the predicament of a skilled and experienced hospital nurse, who tells us she was so prostrated by nervous exhaustion and overwork, that had it not been for the abundant energy and nerve force she derived from Phosferine, she must have refused a most desirable appointment. Our correspondent states that whenever she feels her work getting 'too much' for her she braces up her system with a course of Phosferine; such an assurance from a trained hospital nurse is practical evidence of the unfailing efficacy of Phosferine in all nervous disorders. There is proof—absolute *proof*, from the Royal Families of Europe, proof from great doctors like Dr. Gordon Stables, M.D., C.M., from famous singers like Caruso, athletes so renowned as C. B. Fry and Apollo, proof final and conclusive that whatever nervous disorder they suffered from, Phosferine *cured* it, however exhausted the system was, Phosferine *recreated* and *increased* their energy and vitality.

Cured Outright.

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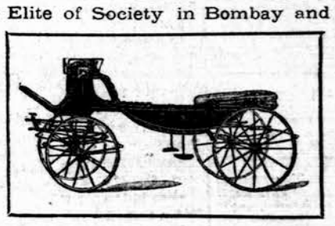

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SAINT-RAPHAË

SPORTING NEWS.

CRICKET.

Bombay Gymkhana vs. Y. M. C. A. C. C.

VICTORY FOR THE GYMKHANA.

YESTERDAY'S match between the Bombay Gymkhana and the Y. M. C. A. C. C. resulted in a win for the former by 46 runs. The Gymkhana, going in to bat, totalled 221, to which West and Vines contributed 45 and 43 respectively. The Y. M. C. A. C. C. made 165, to which Brown and Greene contributed 37 and 24 respectively.

THE PLAY.

The home team, winning the toss, elected to bat, and sent in West and E. C. Reid to face the bowling of Lester and Oliver. The batsmen, notwithstanding some very fine off-breaks by Lester, sent up twenty in quick time. With the total at 33, Greene relieved Oliver at the northern end. The change had, however, little effect on the batsmen, who telegraphed two more decades. West was given a life at this stage. Soon after Reid was out to a catch by Nash off Greene (62-1-35). Stileman, who was the next man in, was soon caught and bowled by Greene (62-2-0). Commander Vines stepped in. He skied a ball off Greene to long field, but the chance, being a difficult one, was missed by Oliver. In the next over of King, who had been put on to bowl from the northern end, Vines beautifully pulled a ball to the leg-boundary for four, and sent up 70. The eighth decade soon followed. Some very fine pulls by Vines, and the telegraph board showed the ninth decade. Vines then sent up the first century amid cheers by a fine drive to the southern boundary off Ryton, who was a little later replaced by Lester. The total reached 130 when Vines, who had been playing a fine free game, was caught in the long field by Greene off Lester. Vines had contributed 43, which included seven fours (130-3-43). Hearson was the next man in. The total continued mounting up, and reached 150 amid applause. Hearson was then caught by King off Oliver (154-4-18). Harlbatt joined West who was shortly after caught at the wickets by Nash off Greene. West, who, going in first, was fifth man out had contributed a fine innings of 45 (157-5-45). Coombs partnered Harlbatt, who was missed in the slips. Immediately after, however, Green broke through Harlbatt's defence with a beautiful leg-break (180-6-2). Lieutenant McCallum went in. The total stood at 188 for the loss of 6 wickets, when play was adjourned for tiffin.

With the total at 23, Coombs clean-bowled Ryton (23-1-1.) Brown was the next man in. The two batsmen played a very cautious game and steadily raised the total to 52 when West was put on to bowl in place of Stileman. The total had been augmented by only 2, when George, who had been playing a fine game, was caught by Reid off Coombs (54-2-12.) Nash joined Brown, who now opened his shoulders and made some very fine hits. Harlbatt relieved Coombs, and Hewlett was put on to bowl in place of West, when the total reached 80. Hewlett then beat Brown, who had, by steady cricket made 37. (82-3-57) Kelly joined Nash, who hit a fourer, and brought up the ninth decade. Nash and Kelly hit out, and the first century was telegraphed amid cheering. The total had been augmented by 13 when Hewlett bowled Nash (113-4-23). Hildreth was the next man in. Kelly was then bowled by Coombs (121-5-20). Greene stepped in. Hildreth was caught in the long field by Hearson off Hewlett (136-6-14). Lester who was the eighth man in was beat by Hewlett (153-7-4). King, who joined Greene, was clean bowled By Coombs with a beautiful off-break (154-8-0). Kirkpatrick went in and a little later Greene was very beautifully caught in the long field by Reid off Hewlett (164-9-24). Oliver was the last man in- Kirkpatrick was then bowled by Coombs. The Y. M. C. A. innings thus concluded with the total at 165, leaving the Bombay Gymkhana the victors by 46 runs (165-10-6). The following are the scores :—

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

Mr F P West, c Nash, b Greene...	...	45
Mr E C Reid, c Nash, b Greene	...	35
Mr Stileman, c and b Greene ...	...	0
Comdr Vines, c Greene, b Lester	...	43
Mr Hearson, c King, b Oliver ...	...	18
Mr Harlbatt, b Greene	...	2
Mr E Coombs, c George, b Lester	...	39
Lt McCallum, not out	...	14
Mr F Ware, c and b Lester ...	...	1
Mr Hawlett, b Lester	...	0
Mr Bishop, b Oliver	...	0
Extras	...	14
Total	...	211

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
Oliver	17	63	2	2
Lester	14	41	2	4
Greene	12	34	1	4
King	9	43	0	0
Rytor	5	16	9	0

Y. M. C. A.

Mr George, c Reid, b Coombs ...	... 12
Mr Ryton, b Coombs	... 1
Mr Brown, b Hewlett	... 37
Mr Nash, b Hewlett	... 23
Mr Kelly, b Coombs	... 20
Mr Hildreth, c Hearson, b Hewlett	... 14
Mr Greene, c Reid, b Hewlett ...	... 24
Mr Lester, b Hewlett	... 4
Mr King, b C ombs	... 0
Mr Kirkpatrick, b Coombs ...	... 6
Mr Oliver, not out	... 0
Extras	... 24
Total	... 165

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
Coombs	21	70	1	5
Stileman	8	5	4	0
West	5	12	0	0
Harlbutt	3	8	0	0
Hewlett	10	46	9	5

The following gentlemen will play for the Bombay Gymkhana vs. the Grant Medical College today at 11 a.m. :—Messrs. F. J. Clark, F. P. West, F. E. E. Coombs, F. P. Hearson, A. S. Bishop, F. Ware, D. F. Vines, D. G. Hurlbutt, E. C. Reid, Lieut. R. E. McCallum and Mr. C. H. Hewlett.

NASIK GOLF TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NASIK, SEPTEMBER 11.

The Challenge Shield.—Mr. Mackenzie beat Mr. Deane—5 and 3; Mr. Radcliffe Smith beat Mr. Roberts—3 and 2.

THE CAPTAIN'S CUP—FINAL.

Mr. Shoubridge beat Mr. Henderson—2 and 1.

LADIES FOURSOMES—FINAL.

Mrs. Lumsden and Mrs. Thubron beat Mrs. Shaw and Miss Wray.

MADRAS REGATTA.

Poona Boat.

ORDER OF CREW CHANGED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, SEPTEMBER 11.

The Captain of the Poona boat has changed the order of his crew. Mr. Cunningham is now rowing, Stroke, Mr. Graham 3, Mr. Paris 2, and Mr. Twiss is bow.

The boat is going much better in the present [illegible]

FOOTBALL.

Charity Match.

CIVIL vs. MILITARY.

The Cooperage presented quite a festive appearance last evening as the picked civilians turned out to face a combination of the Royal Scots and R. G. A. players. As if to do honour to the occasion the sun was shining bright and clear while the ground which had been recently laid out with fresh turf at the southern end looked more like the green oval than the worn-out Cooperage of a little while back.

Although the minor seats were not as well patronized as they might have been, the Inde-British Institution will be considerably benefited from the proceeds of the Rupee-Stands. In fact, on enquiry, we are informed that over four hundred Rupees have been realized—a good gate indeed, considering that a goodly portion of the sporting public are in Poona in connection with the big annual cricket fixture and other events. A large crowd having turned out to see what promised to be a tasty 'hors d'oeuvre' to the Rovers' Tournament, Fred Hogan's faultless arrangements were taxed to their utmost.

The game itself from the constitution of the opposing forces was an interesting one to watch, but there was always a convivial aspect about the exchanges and a lively Band, that of the B. B. and C. I. Volunteers to wit, tended to further influence the Earl's Court feeling which appeared to overwhelm the players and spectators alike. To add to the attractions, the Taj Mahal Hotel was requisitioned to keep a Refreshment stall where the hungry could be fed and the thirsty be drunk—beg pardon, get a drink.

As to the merits of the play, much comment is unnecessary. The Military were out and out the superiors of the civilians and the narrow margin, one love, cannot be taken as a fair criterion of the strength of the respective teams. While the Artillery representatives combined perfectly with the Scots' "A" and Scots' "B" players, the various elements comprising the civilian team found it difficult to cooperate to anything like the same nicety. This, of course, was to be expected; individually, however, every man rendered a good account of himself.

Of the players on both sides Thompson is the one man who deserves, for sure, some special mention for his defence as custodian of the civilian team. He surpassed himself on this occasion and it is due to his alertness that a disastrous defeat was averted. Chapman, too, at right back, played a sound game. For the other side, Reynolds, centre-forward, McIntosh, outside left, Finnigan, centre-half and Watts, right-back, were throughout very prominent.

The Military team who were defending the Bandstand goal kicked off at 5-50 p.m. and the civilians taking up the ball, opened the attack and secured a corner through the left back kicking behind his own line, but the advantage profited them nothing. Return attack followed and Thomson cleared a stinger from Reynolds. From a throw in on the same ground, Harwood was on the ball and put in a run but Watts forced him to retreat. A visit of the soldiers having been foiled by Edwards, the civilian left wing then threatened and Wooley kicked wide in a good position. Shortly a long shot from Bussey also shared the same fate. The Military were back again on their adversaries' ground and Reynolds headed wide a shot out of a corner by Wright. For the next seven or eight minutes they continued to press but found Thompson wide awake. Harwood again broke through and passed to Brewin but Watts cleared before the latter could be dangerous. The soldiers were back on the attack but could not get the sphere past the goal-keeper. Osborne then securing then ball, passed to Moir and the latter sent a pretty centre, but Watts saved in a critical position. Again the civilian posts were assailed and a volley from Southcote was skilfully returned by Thompson just as Reynolds was charging into him. A fine bit of play from Jaeger saw the civilians in front of the Military posts, but a wide shot was the only result produced. The remaining few minutes the soldiers were pressing and twice Edwards misheaded at his own posts and it took all Thompson's skill to avert danger. Shots were also poured upon him from the wings but they were powerless to dislodge him. At half-time there was no score

On change of sides, the Military assumed the offensive from the very start, and Reynolds shot wide out of a corner. The civilians tried to retaliate but always shot off the mark. The Military were again in possession of the ball and a splendid shot from the centre having struck the right upright and rolled back into play, he (Reynolds), however, sent it in immediately afterwards. From the kick-off, the civilians made an attempt but being repulsed, the Military were again seen in front of the former posts and McIntosh sent a stinging one, which Thompson cleared. Continuing to press, Thompson and Chapman had their hands full to resist the assaults of the invaders. A good bit of play from Chapman brought the ball to the Military ground but Harwood was too slow to take a pass from him and consequently was tackled out. The ball was then seen at both ends, and while Thompson would not allow himself to be beaten a second time, the civilian forwards were suffering from inertia and lost some good chances of equalizing. At full time the ball was on the Military half of ground. Score :—

Military	... 1 goal.
Civil	... Nil.

TEAMS.

MILITARY.		CIVIL.
Underdown (Scots).	Goal	Thompson (B G Gym)
Watts (R G A) Capt Forester (Scots) ...	Backs	Chapman (C Gym) Edwards (G Tel)
Hill (Scots) ..... Finnigan (Scots) ... Lakin (Scots)	Half backs	Bussey (B Gy) Capt. Jaeger (Y M C A) Osborne (C Gym)
Wright (Scots)..... Bolton (Scots) ..... Reynolds (R G A) Southcote (R G A). McIntosh (Scots)...	Forwards	Harwood (C Gym) Dowling (Y M C A) G Brewin (Y M C A) Wooley (C Gym) Moir (S Gym)

Referee—Lieut Cudlip, R. A.

POONA RACES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPTEMBER 11.

It is notified that the Autumn Plate, to be run on Saturday, 12th instant, has been divided, and the draw is as follows. Full stakes will be given in each division :—

THE 1st AUTUMN PLATE.—Posco, Fireworks Pincher, Currandooley, Zotique, Dulcimer, Coquette Baeolic, Rustle, Squire, Alfred and Capsicum.

THE 2ND AUTUMN PLATE.—Uro, Forfeit, Windy, St. Patrick, Crossbred, Familiar, Mallinyook, Winsome, Keenadan and Conscience.

MOTOR fire appliances in the metropolis are certainly on the increase. The London County Council has just decided to order two additional petrol motor vans from Messrs. Merryweather and Sons, of Greenwich. These will be similar to two such machines ordered last year, and when delivered, Captain Hamilton, the chief officer, will have in service no less than fifteen motor appliances made by the Greenwich firm.

SIRHIND BOXING TOURNAMENT.

Semi-Final and Finals.

WON BY THE GLOSTERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 10.

This popular tournament came to a very successful close this evening, when the semi-final and final rounds were fought and the prizes distributed before a packed house. Every stage of the proceedings was followed with keen interest, each win being greeted with loud and prolonged applause.

The Glosters, for the third time in succession, have won the trophy presented to the regiment, scoring the greatest number of points, and have amply justified their claim to be the premier boxing regiment in India, though the Queen's among whom are several doughty fighters ran them fairly close.

Another very popular and well-deserved success was that of Lieutenant Read, of the 7th Hariana Lancers, who, for the second time, won both the Officers' middle and heavy-weights contests.

That the tournament is in every way a success is proved by the ever-increasing number of entries each year, and this is undoubtedly due to the excellent arrangements made and the careful supervision exercised by those responsible for its management. In this connection mention must be made of Capt. B. G. R. Gordon, Hony. Secy. and Sergt. Gaylor, M.C., who spared no effort to run matters successfully, nor must his meed of praise be withheld from Major Williamson, Referee, and Captain Ley and Mr. Wallis, Judges, who discharged their responsible and unenviable duties in a fair and conscientious manner.

H. E. the Viceroy attended and distributed the prizes at the close of the fighting.

The results are as detailed below :—

FEATHER-WEIGHTS—SEMI-FINALS.

Pte. Veasey, 1st Queen's Regiment vs. Pte Roberts, 1st Gloster Regiment. Veasey was knocked out in the first round.

Pte Hare, 1st South Lancashire Regiment vs Pte Robertson, Durham Light Infantry. Hare won a good fight on points.

MIDDLE WEIGHTS.—SEMI-FINALS.

Lance-Corpl. Twitchett, 1st Queen's Regiment, vs. Lance-Corpl. Atkinson, 1st Gloster Regiment. Twitchett was knocked out in the first round.

Pte Barnshaw, 1st Queen's Regiment vs. Pte Ellis, 2nd Royal Scots. A close contest, which Barnshaw won on points.

BOYS' COMPETITION—SEMI-FINALS.

Boy Reynolds, 1st South Lancashire Regiment vs, Boy Picken, Royal Munster Fusiliers. An interesting fight, Picken winning on points.

Boy Stone, Northumberland Fusiliers vs. Boy Sissons, 1st Gloster Regiment. Stone was knocked out in the second round.

LIGHT-WEIGHTS—SEMI-FINALS.

Gunner Green, "S" Battery, R. H. A. vs. Lance-Corpl. Roberts, 1st Gloster Regiment. The referee stopped the fight, declaring Roberts the winner.

Lance-Corpl. Oates, 1st Queen's Regiment vs. Pte. McMillan, 1st Gloster Regiment. McMillan was counted out in the first round.

HEAVY-WEIGHTS—SEMI-FINALS.

Gunner Carter, 7th Battery, R. F. A. vs. Pte. Clohessy, Royal Munster Fusiliers, Clohessy won on points.

Gunner Sellman, "S." Battery, R. H. A. vs. Lance-Corpl. Frost, 1st Gloster Regiment. Sellman, after nearly being knocked out, knocked his man out in the third round.

OFFICERS' MIDDLE-WEIGHTS—FINALS.

Lieut. Callaghan, 1st Connaught Rangers vs. Lieut. A. M. Read, 7th Hariana Lancers. An easy win for Read on points.

OFFICERS' LIGHT-WEIGHTS—FINALS.

Lieut. Bernard, 1st Queen's Regiment vs. Lieut. Burt, 1st Gloster Regiment. Burt knocked his man out in the third round.

FEATHER-WEIGHTS—FINALS.

Pte Roberts, 1st Gloster Regiment vs. Pte Hare, 1st South Lancashire Regiment. Hare was knocked out in the second round.

MIDDLE-WEIGHTS—FINALS.

Lance-Corpl. Atkinson, 1st Gloster Regiment vs. Pte Barnshaw, 1st Queen's Regiment. Barnshaw was knocked out in the first round.

BOYS' COMPETITION.—FINALS.

Boy Picken, Royal Munster Fusiliers vs. Boy Sissons, 1st Gloster Regiment. Picken retired almost immediately.

LIGHT WEIGHTS.—FINALS.

Lance-Corpl. Roberts, 1st Gloster Regiment vs Lance-Corpl. Oates, 1st Queen's Regiment. Won by Oates after a hard fight, on points.

HEAVY WEIGHTS.—FINALS.

Pte Clohessy, Royal Munster Fusiliers vs. Gunner Sellman, "S. Battery," R. H. A. Sellman was knocked out in the second round.

On the conclusion of the fighting, H. E. the Viceroy, on being called upon to distribute the prizes, remarked briefly on the utility of boxing as a sport, and congratulated those who had won. The prizes were then distributed amid loud applause, the prize for the best science displayed was awarded to Lance-Corpl. Atkinson, of the Glosters, for the second time in succession. An additional prize of Rs. 25, presented by an Officer in Simla to the best loser, was awarded to Lance-Corpl. Roberts, of the Gloster Regiment.

The prizes are described below, the various winners have already been named.

PRIZES FOR OFFICERS—Heavy-Weights : A silver cup.

Officers Middle-Weights—A silver cup presented by H. E. The Viceroy's Staff.

Officers Light Weights—A silver cup presented by H. E. the Commander-in-Chief's Staff.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND MEN—Heavy-Weights. 1st prize: A silver cup and Rs. 100; 2nd prize, Rs. 50. Non-Commissioned Officers and men—Middle-Weights. 1st prize :—A silver cup and Rs. 100; 2nd prize Rs. 50.

Non-Commissioned Officers and men, Light-Weights, 1st prize—A silver cup and Rs. 100; 2nd prize Rs. 50.

Non-Commissioned Officers and men, Feather Weights, 1st prize—A silver cup and Rs. 100; 2nd prize Rs. 50.

BOYS' COMPETITION. 1st prize—A silver cup and Rs. 30; 2nd prize, Rs. 15.

Additional prize for the best science shown.—A silver cup presented by the Punjab Trades' Association.

ALL INDIA CHAMPIONSHIP.—

A silver challenge trophy, presented to the regiment which scores most points throughout the tournament. The trophy to be held for one year.

A trophy, in bronze, also presented and held permanently by the winning regiment.

After three cheers for H. E. the Viceroy had been heartily responded to, the proceedings closed.

NASIK GOLF WEEK.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NASIK, SEPTEMBER 9.

The following are the results of the first ties for the Challenge Shield :—

Roberts beat Kerrich, 4 and 3.
Deane beat Boyd by 3 and 2 after a tie.
Brachi beat Carnegie, 1 up.
Radcliffe Smith beat England, 3 and 1.
Blair beat Barter, 2 and 1.

CAPTAIN'S CUP.

Sanderson beat Pooley, 2 and 1 after a tie.
Shoubridge beat Priestly, 6 and 4.
Buch beat Montgomery, 1 up.
Meade beat Mackay, 6 and 4.

Among ladies' events a Bogey handicap was contested and won by Mrs. Shaw—13, 2 up; Mrs. Boyd—8, being second, 1 up; while Mrs. Exyn and Miss Wray were 3 down. We had a little rain here in the evening. In handicap foursomes Montgomery and England beat Major Anderson and R. R. Boyd 4 and 2, while Deane and Lumsden beat Boyd and Kerrich, 4 and 3.

NASIK, SEPTEMBER 10.

To-day four matches were played off in the Challenge Shield Competition.

A. G. Roberts beat R. R. Boyd, 2 and 1.

Roberts was not at his best until the latter part of the round.

Radcliffe Smith beat Blair, 6 and 5.

Radcliffe Smith was 3 up at the Idga and won easily.

Deane beat Brachi, 1 up.

Deane was not showing as good golf as earlier in the week, though Brachi was round the first nine holes in 44.

Mackenzie beat Lumsden, 5 and 4.

Both played well, Mackenzie winning comfortably and it is pity that the Civil Service week prevented his competing earlier.

In the Captain's Cup Sanderson beat Busch 5 and 4, being 3 up at the ninth hole.

Shoubridge beat Meade, 1 up.

This was the most interesting match of the morning. After being led 3 up at the quarry hole Meade squared the match on the 16th green, halved the seventeenth and just lost the last hole after being in a better position with his second shot.

The ladies spent the day at match foursomes for prizes presented by the Managing Committee.

In the morning—

Mrs. Meade ..... } beat { Mrs. Newman
Mrs. Priestly ..... } { Mrs. Boyd
by 4 and 3.

Miss Bean ..... } beat { Mrs. Turner
Miss Van Someren } { Mrs. Holmes
1 up after a tie.

Mrs. Shaw ..... } beat { Mrs. Beatty
Miss Wray ..... } { Mrs. Exyn

Mrs. Thubron ... } beat { Miss Van Someren
Mrs. Lumsden ... } { Mrs. Pooley
1 up.

In the evening—

Mrs. Thubron..... } beat { Mrs. Meade
Mrs. Lumsden ... } { Mrs. Priestly
1 up, after a tie.

Mrs. Shaw ..... } beat { Miss Bean
Miss Wray ..... } { Miss Van Someren
1 up.

To-morrow the semi-final and final rounds of the Challenge Shield and Captain's Cup are to be played, and in the afternoon no less than 20 couples are contesting the prizes for the Allied Pairs.

The Hon'ble Mr. Muir Mackenzie, C.S.I., President of the Club, arrived this afternoon and took part in a competition against Bogey which was won by Mr. Blair who was 2 down. A similar competition on the previous evening was won by Mr. Radcliffe Smith. We hope to see other golfers from Bombay for the holidays, Friday and Saturday, to contest the cups on the last day. They will also be able to enter for the Driving Competition for a cup given by Colonel Meade. The Handicap Cup on Saturday has been kindly presented by Mr. Hormusji Sorabji of Cumballa Hill, Bombay, while the Scratch Cup is the President's Cup.

KARWAR ATHLETIC SPORTS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

THE fair season has commenced and indeed it has commenced well in Karwar. We have lately read of the Olympic games and there is no reason why you should not also read of the interesting athletic sports held on the 6th instant in connection with the Students' Brotherhood, and under the distinguished patronage of Mr. L. C. Swifte, I.C.S., Collector of Kanara. Mr. Steele, Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue and Excise, deserves praise and the gratitude of the Karwar public for the masterly way in which he has made the programme a complete success. It is very seldom that we come across such good and kind officers, who, while conscientiously and efficiently executing their official duties, think it a pleasure to spread sunshine in the hearts of those amidst whom they live.

The extensive plot of ground on which the sports were held was tastefully decorated with flags and bunting by the Sarkarkun, Mr. Narayanrao Karande. Mr. and Mrs. Pearson kindly gave tea to the guests and their hospitality has been exceedingly appreciated in native quarters. The arrangements for serving refreshments were really all that could be desired and credit is due to Messrs. Saldanah and Kanvinde who were entrusted with that (literally) sweet piece of work.

No fewer than five thousand persons crowded to witness the sports, and great credit is due to the Brotherhood for preserving order and peace by means of its own young and active volunteers, about twenty-five in number. There were in all twenty-six events and about forty-six cash prizes. Of these, six were meant for little girls, four for the local fishermen, a few for the Police and Customs and Forest peons and a great many for school-boys. In each case there was keen competition, and especially where school-boys were concerned it was very encouraging to observe that they showed admirable progress in the several physical feats. We must thank the Government for making drill and gymnastics a compulsory subject in all schools under their control. We may hope to find in the next generation a sound mind in a sound body. We have so far suffered too much by physical deterioration and unless we seriously take it into our head to improve the physique of our children at least, we shall not but succumb in the very hard struggle for existence that is going on all around. Fatalism has been India's curse and the sooner she learns the great law of "the survival of the fittest" the better.

The girls races, the tug-of-war, the chatty breaking blind races and climbing the greasy pole were all very interesting and funny. Mrs. Pearson kindly gave away the prizes to the winners and Mr. Swifte expressed his great satisfaction at the complete success of the games, and hoped that they would not be the last. He appreciated the efforts of Mr. Steele in making them such a grand success.

Of course we will not fail to mention the name of our energetic Mr. Gangolli and his assistants Messrs. Coelho, Nadkarni, Cadiri and Dubhashe, who spared no pains to contribute towards the success of the occasion. The Sarkarkun and Mr. B. D. Wagh, Secretary of the Students' Brotherhood, have worked very hard and deserve thanks. The proceedings ended with the singing of the National Anthem.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE

HIGH COURT.

DEALINGS IN BOMBAY COTTON SEED.

Claim upon Consignors.

IN the Bombay High Court yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod heard the suit brought by Messrs. Worman and Co., by their constituted Attorney, Mr. Emil Schumachar, against the firm of Meghjee Wallabhdas, in which the plaintiffs prayed judgment for Rs. 2,893-12-0 with interest from 19th September, 1907, until payment. Mr. Kirkpatrick and Mr. Weldon, instructed by Messrs. Bicknell, Merwanji, and Romer, appeared for the plaintiffs. Mr. Jardine and Mr. J. D. Davar, instructed by Messrs. Kanga and Patel, appeared for the defendants.

The plaintiffs in the case are N. Joachimsen, J. Joachimson, and S. Joachimson, residing in Hamburg, and doing business of merchants in Meadows Street, under the name and style of Worman and Co., by their constituted Attorney Mr. Emil Schumachar. The defendants carry on the business of seed merchants at Musjid Bunder.

The plaintiffs stated that, by a contract of sale dated 3rd April, 1907, signed by the defendant's firm, they sold through the plaintiffs for shipment to Hull 200 tons of Bombay cotton seed of fair average quality at the price of 103s. 9d. per ton, C. I. F., less 2 per cent. subject to the terms and conditions mentioned in the contract, including the corporation of the terms of contract form of the London Incorporated Oil Seeds Association, and guaranteeing the weight, quality and refraction of the goods at the port of destination, and agreeing to pay the arbitration charges, allowances, and short weight. By a similar contract bearing the same date, defendants sold for delivery to Hull 100 tons of cotton seeds goods under the same terms and conditions. On arrival of the goods at the port of destination, they were found to be short in weight and of inferior quality, and were surveyed by arbitrators, and an allowance of 8s. 9d. per ton was awarded against the vendors in respect of the 200 tons of cotton seed; and an allowance of 6s. 9d. per ton was awarded in respect of the 100 tons contract. Defendants, on being informed of the awards, requested plaintiffs to wire their home friends to re-sample and appeal against the awards. This was done, but the re-sampling was impossible. Defendants insisted upon appeal against the award. Such appeals were preferred, but were rejected, and the awards were confirmed. Plaintiffs informed defendants of the result. Plaintiffs sent to defendants accounts showing in respect of the two contracts an aggregate sum of Rs. 2,898-12-0 payable to plaintiffs under the guarantee and demanded payment. The defendants did not pay and demanded inspection of documents, which was given. Defendants proposed to refer the matter to two arbitrators and the plaintiffs agreed to do so on certain terms, subject to a condition that the arbitration should not be proceeded with until the defendant Meghji Vallabhdas returned from Calcutta, which the defendants declined to agree to.

The defendants, by their written statement, denied that the plaintiffs carried out their instructions, or that it was impossible for them to do so. They further said that, if in fact it was impossible to carry out their instructions, such impossibility was due to the neglect and default of the plaintiffs. Defendants said they were in no way bound by the award or appeal. The defendant Maghjee Valabhdas said that on the true construction of the contracts the plaintiffs were the agents for sale, of the defeedants, and were remunerated for so acting by payment of a commission of 2 per cent on the price of the goods sold through them. They acted or were bound to act throughout the transactions as such agents. The award and appeal were held under the conditions of a contract or contracts, with which the defendant had no concern. The defendant emphatically denied that he ever sold the goods to the plaintiffs. Such a contention was entirely contrary to the terms of the contracts, and was inconsistent with the whole course of business between himself and the plaintiffs, and also with the usual course of business between merchants and commission agents in Bombay. The defendant said he should not be held bound by his first written statement, which was prepared in a hurry during his absence from Bombay. He asked leave to withdraw the sum of Rs. 800 paid into Court under a mistake. He submitted that the plaintiffs were bound to account to him as his agents.

The hearing was proceeded with.

PARTITION OF WATAN LANDS.

In the High Court, Appellate Side, their Lordships the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Scott, Chief Justice, and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batchelor disposed of a case instituted by Shama Rao and two others, original defendants and adpellants against Luxman Bhagavantrra Rao and others, original plaintiff and respondents, in connection with the partition of the Deshpande, Kulkarni and Patilki watan Inam lands, appertaining to the Deshpande watan of Jamner. Mr. N. V. Gokhale appeared for the appellants, and the Hon'ble Mr. D. A. Khare represented the respondents.

Plaintiffs sued for partition of the above watan lands belonging to the Deshpande watan of Jamner, and for a declaration that they were entitled to one-fourth share of the rusum and cash allowance amounting to Rs. 1,142, payable by Government in respect of the said watan, and also for an injunction restraining defendants from receiving the plaintiffs' share of rusum and cash allowances from the Government Treasury. Plaintiff No. 1 is the eldest son of Ganesh, the eldest son of Yadavarao, defendent No. 2, and was adopted by Bhagwantrao, the third brother of defendant No. 1. Till the year 1895 all the brothers, defendants 1,2, and 3 and Bhagawantrao, were joint in food and estate, but in or about January 1896, a partial partition of the estate was effected, and plaintiffs alleged that Defendant No. 1 had since the partition received all the profits of the property. Defendants, on the other hand, contended that plaintiff was not the lawfully adopted son of Bhagawantrao, and a partition was effected between the parties of all the ancesteral estate, and deceased Bhagawantrao received his share. That share is in possession of plaintiffs. The original suit was decided by the Assistant Judge of Khandesh at Dhulia, who allowed plaintiffs' claim. From this decision, an appeal was admitted in the High Court, and their Lordships, after reviewing the evidence in the case, ordered that clause 5 of the decree must be amended by providing that plaintiffs and defendants 2 and 3 are entitled to secure the mesne profits of their shares of the Inam lands from the date of this suit.

JUDGE AND JURY DIFFER.

Sentence of Death Commuted.

THE Hon. the Chief Justice and the Hon. Mr. Justice Heaton, sitting in the Bombay High Court, have disposed of a reference made by Mr. Kincaid, Sessions Judge of Poona, in a case against Bhau Nana Gaikwad. The accused, who was charged with the murder of his wife, Vanchala, on the 27th May last, was tried before a jury who brought in a verdict of not guilty. The Sessions Judge declined to accept the verdict, and made the reference to the High Court. Mr. P. D. Bhide, with Mr. A. G. Sathe, appeared for the acused; and the Government Pleader appeared for the Crown.

It appeared from the proceedings that the accused lived at Bhandgaon, a village four miles distant from Shetphal. He had two wives, Vanchala and Anusaiya. Vanchala had gone with child four months at the time her murder was committed by her husband. She kept on nagging at him, and was continuously quarrelling with him for his being a great favourite of his step-mother. Carrying her jealousy further, she kicked up a mighty clamour on this point, on 24th May, and left her husband in a huff to go to Shetphal, and live there with her cousins. Her husband went to bring her back; but according to his own confession, and the independent corroborative testimony forthcoming in the case, he killed her on the way. Bringing her body back nearer to Shetphal, he threw it in a place where it was discovered by her cousin, Naryen, on the following morning. In the present case, the accused's crime was tracked by means of footprints. There were sandalled footprints out-going from Shetphal to Bhadgaon; there were unmistakable indications of a severe struggle at a particular place, and there were other marks leading to the detection of the crime. Then there were unsandalled foot-prints of the accused only, but in a direction branching off from the first series, showing a return journey incoming towards Shetphal, up to the spot where the body was found later. The accused admitted that, irritated by her naggings and bitter taunts, which she kept on levelling at him in spite of his warnings, he slapped her twice on the face. She fell down on the stones lying about, and her skull was fractured. He gave her a kick or two on the neck. This confession the accused had retracted, and modified the points considerably at the time of the trial. He threw the blame of the murder on Narayen, cousin of the deceased.

The Chief Justice delivered the Judgment of the Court. His Lordship said that the disclosures evidenced by the foot-prints constituted enough testimony which might justify the bringing in of a verdict of guilty against the accused on circumstantial evidence. But besides that there was the confession of 30th May, which was the day after the accused's arrest, and the third day after the commission by him of the crime. It corroborated in a remarkable manner the discoveries of the trackers of the footprints (the Paggees); these corroborations were detailed by the Sessions Judge in his very clear and able summing-up. Their Lordships were unable to entertain any doubt that the accused's statement was substantially correct, except in so far as his attempted inculpation was concerned respecting his acceptation of direct inculpation in the murder. There was no ground for suspecting Narayen. The accused must be found guilty of it. The only question remaining was with regard to the punishment to be inflicted. He appeared not to have borne her any ill-will when he started with his wife to return from Shetphal to Bhadgaon; on the way home, he seemed to have received causes of irritation from her. Suspecting him of improper conduct elsewhere, his wife continued taunting him. The expressions used by her were of an extremely irritating character; and if, as the accused stated, she shortly after leaving her cousin's house in Shetphal, again used those expressions, he must have been very much irritated. This was some reason for not imposing on him the extreme penalty. For reasons their lordships were quite unable to understand, the jury had unanimously found him "not guilty." While their lordships declined to accept the verdict, they felt that it was some reason for not imposing the death-penalty on the accused.

Their lordships sentenced the accused to transportation for life.

POLICE COURT.

THEFT OF A BICYCLE.

Yesterday at the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. Lang, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Smith charged Framji Dhanjibhoy (23), a Parsee, with criminal breach of trust in respect of a bicycle of the value of Rs. 135, the property of one Hanman Neeru. Dadabhoy Dorabji (22), another Parsee, was charged with receiving and retaining the stolen property. Mr. Kanga, pleader, defended the first accused, and Mr. Dhondy, pleader, defended the second. The charge against the first accused was that on the 4th instant the first accused went to the complainant's shop at Null Bazaar and obtained the cycle from him on hire for two hours. But he did not return it. On Thursday the acused was seen at Dhobitalao by the complainant's servant, who handed him over to the police. On the accused's statement, the machine was recovered from one Manchersha Merwanji, a liquor shopkeeper at Mahim. It was alleged that the first accused gave the cycle to the second accused, who sold it to Manchersha for Rs. 110.

The first accused pleaded guilty. The second accused pleaded not guilty, saying he did not know that the first accused had stolen the machine.

Both the accused were convicted. They were young and this was their first offence. The Magistrate, therefore, fined the first accused Rs. 150 and the second Rs. 20. Rs. 110 were ordered to to be paid to Manchersha on the fine being recovered. The cycle was returned to the complainant.

ARTICLED CLERKS' EXAMINATION.

An examination of Articled Clerks will be held in the Office of the Commissioner, High Court, on Tuesday 29th and Wednesday 30th days of September, and on Thursday 1st and Friday 2nd days of October. The Examiners are Messrs. A. K. Oliver, Master in Equity; Mr. R. Jardine, Clerk of the Crown; and D. J. Ferreira, Solicitor.

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Capt A C Annesley, Royal Fusiliers, S
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Mr J T Rivett-Carnac, S
Mr E S Strong, B
Mr J W Ebore, M Cov
Mr E B Powell, M
Mr C S N Pelly, M
Mr T M English, Bo
Mr E A D Lima, Bo
Major A W Ford, 104 W Rifles
Capt T M Luke, DSO, RA
Capt H S deBrett, RGA
Engineer R Vincent, RIM

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Major F N Windsor, IMS, B, on study leave from 8-4-08 to 10-8-08
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* The views of the *Bombay Gazette* on all matters are expressed in the Editorial columns. But our policy being "Fair Play to All" and in order to give our readers an idea of every shade of opinion we admit contributions and letters, expressing sentiments and thoughts on current topics which we neither endorse nor sympathise with. We deem it necessary to make this announcement as we find ourselves occasionally credited with the authorship of remarks made by others.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed BOX 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.
SATURDAY, SEPT. 12, 1908.

MADRAS AND THE BLUE MOUNTAINS.

In a recent issue we noticed the "India" volume of the revised edition of the Imperial Gazetteer which contains interesting descriptions of the adventures of the earliest English arrivals in the East, and includes in its pages the story of Surat, Bombay and other places in the Western Presidency, at which the old factors of the days of Elizabeth and James I commenced their modest commercial transactions which have resulted in the Empire of to-day. The "Madras Gazetteer," which is now appearing in sections under the editorship of one of its Civilians, gathers up the annals of Clive's city and Presidency from the time of our first appearance upon the Coromandel Coast, almost three centuries ago, until the recent royal visit when British special correspondents enthused over its progressive, well educated people and decided that it should no longer be known as "the realm of the stupid" or by any of the derisive appellations coined by jealous members of other administrations. The climate of its plains may be described as "three months hot and nine months hotter," but these gibes cannot militate against its place in our military story or dim the glories of the old East Coast Army, now reduced by modern exigencies to a division, which decided whether the French or ourselves should be the masters of India. The evolution of Madras dates from 1611, when a small contingent from one of the Company's vessels established themselves as factors at Masulipatam, and a little over a quarter of a century later Francis Day obtained a grant of the land upon which he erected Fort St. George, which since that date has been the headquarters of its administration, the nucleus of the great modern city with its half a million of people. It is the most ancient of the Presidencies, having achieved that rank in the middle of the seventeenth century, when our minute possessions in Bengal and the further East were placed under its domination. The story of the old Coromandel Coast Fort has been told in half a dozen narratives, but is still unexhausted, as Colonel Love, who recently retired from the principalship of the local Engineering College, is now engaged upon what promises to be a final and monumental volume dealing with its annals. These are extremely interesting and voluminous as they "vividly describe the simple existence of the factors of those early days; the common mess at which the Governor presided, the prayers which every one had to attend, and the penalties prescribed for swearing, drinking more than half a pint of brandy at a sitting, or getting over the Fort wall." Like the rest of our earlier settlements in other parts of India, Madras had its periodical troubles with the indigenous rulers of those days and their myrmidons, and after Aurangsebe's absorption of the Deccan the Mugbal governors were equally insistent upon the recognition of their claims to overlordship and occasional *Bakhshish*. To these succeeded the Maharattas, whose horsemen swept through Southern India and on more than one occasion were within striking distance of Madras.

But by the middle of the eighteenth century a new and formidable opponent had arisen at Pondicherry, where the French under Dupleix menaced our domination, while their admirals fought our fleets on the coast and their privateers captured fat merchantmen and made prisoners of their passengers. For the ensuing fifty years Madras was in the forefront of history, for, although the power of the French was practically broken by the splendid victories of Stringer Lawrence, Coote, Clive and Hector Munro, there was no permanent peace between us until the early years of last century when the town which Dupleix had sought to make the pivot of his empire was finally restored to our gallant rivals. The full story of this interesting and critical period in our fortunes must be sought in the pages of Malleson, and in those of that extraordinary "Diary" kept by the French Governor's Dubash of which the Madras Government are producing an anglicised version. Clive's subsequent career as a soldier and statesman in Bengal forms one of the most inspiriting pages in our annals, but his name and deeds will always be inseparably associated with the Southern Presidency in the service of which his great talents were first revealed.

Limitations of space compel us to curtail our consideration of the administrative, financial, educational, and other interesting aspects detailed in these volumes, which form a fine tribute to the moral and material progress of the senior Presidency, and so we pass on to that devoted to the Blue Mountains, the rivals of the Himalayas and our own Mahableshwar as a health-resort for wearied Anglo-Indians and jaded officials from the plains. The modern Proconsul of Madras does not conduct the orisons of his Council, or mulct his subordinates for using profanatory language, evoked probably by the insalubrious environments of old Fort St. George, but he and his Cabinet with a great staff of underlings make the Nilgiris their headquarters for seven or eight months of the year, where work and recreation are presumed to have equal attention, although there may be suspicions in the minds of those who remain below that the latter sometimes preponderates. The volume now published upon this historical plateau, with an average height of some six thousand five hundred feet, though some of its peaks extend to eight thousand and over, is the last of the Madras District Gazetteers, and in its interesting pages we have an account of the evolution of Ootacamund, Coonoor, Kotagiri and other pleasant resorts, familiar to tourists from all parts of India, to whom Bombay also contributes a contingent. The Nilgiris were first exploited by Anglo-Indians about the time that Malcolm, then Governor of Bombay, was revealing the possibilities of Mahableshwar as a summer residence, and one of their earliest describers from our Presidency was Burton, who penned a rather libellous account of them and the pursuits of their European inhabitants in a book ("Goa and the Blue Mountains") published some sixty years ago *Per Contra*, Macaulay, who was at Ootacamund with Lord William Bentinck in the mid-thirties of last century, has bequeathed an enthusiastic description of his social and scenic environments, and had those been the days of railways and telegraphs, instead of palki-dawks and uncertain postal communications, it is not improbable that the Nilgiris might have won the position which now belongs to Simla. But the Directors of the old East India Company were stern and uncompromising opponents of the annual official exodus to the hills which is such a familiar feature of our era, and like other delectable spots the Blue Mountains were banned as residences for perspiring Procousuls and the members of their Governments until the Crown assumed charge of affairs. Since the sixties, however, Ootacamund has been recognised as the Olympus of the Madras Presidency, and the latest tribute to its allurements is the impending transferral of the Southern Army headquarters from Poona to its salubrious heights. Macaulay and Burton have a long list o literary successors who have recorded their impressions of the Blue Mountains, and the volume now before us summarises the contents of these older folios and brings every phase of their story, historical, administrative or social, down to our own times. Fragmentary quotations divorced from their context would be an imperfect, and unsatisfactory mode of epitomising its pages, and we commend its whole perusal to those desiring to familiarise themselves with the capabilities of the Nilgiris as a temporary residence, or a final habitation for Anglo-Indians who prefer the climatic certitudes of a tropical hill-station to the capricious meteorology of the West. As a certificate to its qualifications in these respects we append an excerpt from one of Lord Lytton's epistles, penned thirty years ago, which does not find a place in the volume under review. "Having seen Ootacamand, I affirm it to be a paradise and declare without hesitation that in every particular it far surpasses all that its most enthusiastic admirers and devoted lovers have said to us about it. Imagine, Hertfordshire lanes, Devonshire downs, Westmoreland lakes, Scotch trout streams and Lusitanian views!"

THE PARSI ERA. The Parsi year 1277 closes to-day, and to-morrow commences another year with this community. The Parsis of the present day make use in their chronological calculations of the era of Yesdegird, the Isdegirdes of Byzantine historians, which began in the year 632 of the Christian Era, in which this monarch of the Sassanian dynasty began to rule in Persia. The Parsis in the days of their rule in Persia had no continuous era, but used to count the years from the accession of every new sovereign they had. When Yesdegird the third came to the throne, the Parsis began to count their years from this event. If, after his death, another Parsi king had succeeded him, they could have dropped the era of the dead monarch as they had dropped those of their previous Sassanide rulers, and proceeded with the era of accession of the new ruler. But Yesdegird proved the last Parsi ruler, and with him the royal house of Sasan, which had ruled over Persia and the Parsis for just two centuries ever since 226, came to an end. The sovereignty passed away. The Parsi religion soon ceased to be the religion of the nation, and those who still professed it were hunted out of the country or had to give it up and join the new faith of the majority. The Mahomedan Persians began to make use of the era of the Hejira like other Islamites. But the Zoroastrian or Parsi Persians clung to the era of Yesdegird, their last ruler. As they had no other Parsi monarch to begin their era with, they kept the system of counting their years from the accession of that ill-fated monarch, who was murdered in the twentieth year of his disastrous reign in 651. When the Parsis emigrated to India they kept their old system of chronology, and did not, as might be rather expected, adopt a new era of their Hejira as it were, or flight to India. Indeed the epoch of this flight is not exactly known, and is variously conjectured by different authorities to have taken place 85 to 305 years after the accession of Yesdegird. All dates and events in the early history of the Parsis, after the loss of their empire, are uncertain. It is not too much to say that the only certain events belong to the reign of Yesdegird; after him came the deluge which involved in hopeless uncertainty everything connected with the fate of the down-trodden religion and its few faithful votaries. It may be noted that the Mahomedan Era of the Hejira, of which the present current year is 1326, is only 10 years older than the Era of Yesdegird and not 50 years as would nominally appear by the difference between 1326 and 1277. The Hejira dates from 16th July, 622, the day of the Prophet's flight from Mecca to Medina; while Yesdegird ascended the throne exactly one month short of ten years later, on 16th June, 632. But this original difference of ten years has increased nearly fivefold owing to the fact that the Mahomedan year is lunar while the Parsis have the solar year. Thus the former gains over the latter a little more than it should be, in the chronological calculation of the Mahomedans and the Parsis. The Christian Era, though it nominally began 632 years before the Parsi Era, was first brought into use only in 527 by Dionysius Exiguus, a learned monk of Scythia, and in England was first used only towards the end of the seventh century in 680. The year 1277 has been an eventful one for the Parsis in many respects, and we note its main features in another column.

THE POONA TELEGRAPH OFFICE. The extra press of work which has been thrown on the Poona Telegraph Office in the last few days owing to the races and the Presidency cricket match has, at the expense of the public, come, we hope, though in time to prevent the continuation of the absurd scheme by which the office has been reduced to practically second class grade. Whether the reform emanated from the fertile but unadaptive brain of Mr. Newlands or whether it was conceived by a regular Indian official, we do not know; but whichever it may be, we hope the official will be made to understand the error of his ways commensurately with the discomfort which he has imposed on the public. The worst breakdown occurred on Thursday, when messages were delayed for hours and when, eventually despatched were only in a mutilated form. There must have been many persons in Bombay anxious to receive news from friends as to the progress of the Presidency match; whether they fared better than the newspapers, we do not know; but the manner in which press messages were handled is a disgrace to the Department. We will not labour the point, but in fairness to ourselves must mention the case of one message handed in at about half-past four which reached Bombay late at night dated, as the time of handing in, half-past eight. It seems somewhat hard, however, to blame the operators for being unable to deal with the traffic when the authorities have shown such a lamentable amount of ignorance regarding what is required of the Telegraph Department. The Director-General of Telegraphs may be surprised to learn that for a considerable part of the year Poona is the seat of Government. He may also be surprised to learn that during that time the population of the town, that is the telegraph-using population, increases enormously beyond ordinarily large normal limits. If he is aware of these facts, the manner in which the efficiency of the office has been impaired is a scandal which should not be allowed to be buried in oblivion. If he does not know these facts, then the reform schemes had obviously better be in other hands. But most important for every body is the need that the Poona Telegraph Office should be made capable of carrying out the work entrusted to it.

MR. LEMAISTRE, Deputy Secretary, Public Works Department, proceeds home on one year's leave from the 23rd instant, Mr. Heseltine of the Finance Department officiating.

IT is announced that the marriage arranged between Mr. Winston Churchill, M. P., and Miss Clementine Hozier will take place at St. Margaret's Church, Westminster.

NEWS has been received in Bombay that the Hon'ble Syed Hossain Bilgrami, Member of the India Council, intends to return to India on furlough at the end of this year, and expects to arrive by the "Arabia" on December 4th.

AMONG the passengers who arrived in Bombay yesterday from Europe by the P. and O. Co's steamer "Assaye," were Major-General H. C. Sclater, C. B., the Lord Bishop of Nagpur and Countess de Estarreja and four children.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

THE IGHTHAM TRAGEDY.

The New Statesmen.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, AUGUST 28.

THE awful tragedy which occurred in one of the prettiest parts of the pretty county of Kent on Monday afternoon is almost the only topic of conversation, and up to the time of writing, the veil which hangs over the terrible deed seems absolutely impenetrable. The exact spot where Mrs. Luard was so foully murdered is remote from the public roads in Ightham—a village celebrated for possessing one of the largest, finest and best-preserved specimens of medieval architecture in the South, the picturesque motehouse so often painted by our landscape artists—and closed to the footpath ramblers who, thanks to the courtesy of many owners, are not always confined to walks in which there is an established right of way. The solitary bungalow or summer-house, on the verandah of which Mrs. Luard's lifeless body was discovered, is on a richly-wooded estate known as Frankfield, the proprietor of which, Mr. Horace Wilkinson, is at present absent from home. The Luards who had resided for 20 years in a villa not far away were on very friendly terms with their richer neighbour, who allowed them to walk in the wood where the crime was committed. Mrs. Luard was 58, not 64 as Reuter inadvertently telegraphed, and is described as tall and handsome with auburn hair turning grey. She was a sort of Lady Bountiful to the parish and with Mrs. Wilkinson, daughter of the Squire, maintained at Ightham a village home until a year ago. She and the General were, it seems, to have gone on a visit to a country-house this week-end. The General wanted his golf clubs, and on Monday afternoon he decided to walk over to the Godden Green links to fetch them. Mrs. Luard went with him part of the way and passed the bungalow referred to. They left their residence Ightham Knoll at 2-30 and after a time Mrs. Luard turned back as she was expecting a lady to tea. The General went on to the golf course and returned home by a different and shorter route, reaching his house at 4-30. The lady visitor was there and they had tea. Afterwards he went to look for Mrs. Luard, the lady accompanying him a short distance, leaving him at a branch road to meet a friend at the railway station. This was 5-15. The General went on and eventually coming to the bungalow made the awful discovery. His wife must then have been dead more than three hours. Two witnesses called at the inquest, Mrs. Wickham wife of Mr. Wilkinson's coachman whose cottage is only 350 yards from the bungalow, and the gardener, Daniel Kettle, both positively stated the shots were fired at 3-15 precisely. Both heard three shots, they said, but only two bullet wounds were found by the doctors, and there is no trace of the third shot. In the country, especially at this time of the year, occasional shots are frequently heard. Neither Mrs. Wickham nor Kettle took much notice of the reports of the weapon (it is not absolutely proved yet that it was a revolver); he thought it was some farmers shooting squirrels. In his evidence the General, after describing the position of the body as he found it, said he found her dress was torn. Her pocket at the back of the skirt had been torn open. It was actually torn or cut away and a curious thing has happened with regard to it. It was supposed to have disappeared and at the inquest everybody, including the medical man (Dr. Mansfield) who was summoned by telephone from Sevenoaks and examined the body carefully before its removal to Ightham Knoll, was under this impression. The pocket was subsequently found, according to one account, in the folds of the sheet in which the body was wrapped previous to its being taken away from the verandah of the bungalow, and according to another report, "amongst her clothing." This unexpected discovery is regarded in some quarters as disposing of the theory that robbery was the motive. It is inconceivable, we are told, that any "ordinary thief"—the thief perhaps was not an ordinary one—after carefully removing the pocket and taking out its contents would trouble to place it in the dress again. As to the missing rings the doctors, it seems, are of opinion—though this did not come out in evidence—that they were not removed from the fingers until some time after the murder. If this be true, it gives rise to various theories. One which has been discussed may be mentioned. I refer to the suggestion that the murderer or murderers (some have suggested a woman) was frightened by a noise and hurried into hiding until he or she thought it safe to emerge. At first there was a greater disposition than at present to think that the author of the crime was one of the hop-pickers now flocking into Kent, or a tramp. Hop-pickers do not, as a rule, carry arms, and as to tramps they are very rarely seen in such secluded spots as the locality where Mrs. Luard was killed. I have a rather wide acquaintance with the woodlands of Kent and Surrey, and although it is not uncommon to come across gipsy encampments in the by-ways of both counties, I have seldom or never seen a "Weary Willie" off the main roads. One of the doctors thought that the wounds might conceivably have been inflicted by Mrs. Luard herself if she had had a weapon in each hand, but did not think it probable. The other doctor thought the wounds could not have been self-inflicted. There was a wound at the back of the head. One doctor thought it was inflicted by some blunt instrument before the first shot was fired. The other doctor thought the wound was not caused by a fall. It is now said that the police do not suspect any one in particular, and apparently they are entirely nonplussed. Apparently yet one more addition is to be made to the uncomfortably long list of undiscovered murders. The local police, acting according to their lights, were prompt in their inquiries, but the assistance of Scotland Yard does not seem to have been sought as early as it might have been, and the employment of bloodhounds three days too late has served no useful purpose except to emphasise the need that exists in this country for more skilful methods of detecting crime.

THE NEW STATESMEN.

Mr. Lloyd-George has returned from his much-boomed visit to Germany and had not been many hours in London before he was unburdening his soul to an interviewer, in a manner that must have caused some of his predecessors in Downing Street to turn in their graves. However, people are inclined to forgive Mr. Lloyd-George his unconventionalities on account of his candour. To those who can read behind the lines it is clear that his opinions as to rigid non-contributory old age pension schemes have been modified by the inquiries he has lately made. He is, he says, still of the opinion that the non-contributory form of pension which has been adopted in this country is best for people more than seventy years old. One object of his visit was to study the German contributory schemes and to see whether such a plan can be grafted on the English system. He defers his final opinion until he has had an opportunity of studying the Austrian and Belgian systems. He found generally in Germany that both employers and workmen are satisfied with the system of contributory insurance, and and all agreed that it has very much raised the level of health and life.

The figures on this point are extraordinary, and the Minister of the Interior had supplied him with statistics showing that every year £34,000,000 is raised by contributions for sickness, invalidity and old age.

It is the intention to add clerks and widows to the scheme and in a few years the total sum raised annually will be £53,000,000.

The contributions of the State amount practically to little more than the working expenses for the whole scheme. It is a vast system of insurance which is practically run by the country.

P. & O COMPANY.

Three of the P. & O. "M" steamers—the Mooltan (9,621 tons), the Macedonia (10,512 tons) and one of the very latest additions to the Company's fleet the Morea (11,500 tons) are, it is announced, to be employed for the Bombay homeward passenger traffic in the spring, the respective dates of departure being March 6, April 3 and April 24. The new steamers of the "M" type will enable vessels of the Victoria class with a tonnage of between 6,000 and 7,000 to be withdrawn from the Australian line and utilised in improving the service on other routes such as that from Calcutta to London. This doubtless will be welcome news to those dwellers on the Bengal side who prefer and have time for the long sea voyage, and those who contemplate leaving the City of Palaces on March 24 will have the advantage of coming home in the Himalaya (6,898 tons). This, we are reminded, is an new departure so far as the homeward trade of Calcutta is concerned, although the Caledonia a larger boat has for several seasons carried passengers direct from the Thames to the Hoogli during the autumn pressure. The King and the Prince of Wales have accepted copies of the admirably got up "P. and O. Pocket Book," a new edition of which, the third, has recently been issued. I may mention that Mr. Barnes, who contributes half of the 16 full-page coloured illustrations which form an attractive feature of the volume, is a son of the lamented managing director Mr. F. D. Barnes and a brother of Major Ernest Barnes of the Indian Political Department.

"PASSER-LE-TEMPS."

It is quite remarkable the excitement created among "scholars and gentlemen" by the question of the correct Latinity of the phrase "Delenda est Passer" used by one of the correspondents in the important controversy about the national plague of "Sparrows and Rats" that has been going on in the column of the "Times" for over a week past. The letters in the "Times" give no idea of the wordy contests that are taking place wherever half a dozen people interested in such matters meet, and particularly since Sir George Birdwood, in his effective little letter headed "In Others' Odds" seemed to snub both parties in the dispute. Here is what he wrote:—As to the use by Mr. Aymer Vallance in his letter on Headman Abbey in the "Times" of the 18th instant. of the phrase "a fatuous letch," and the supposition put forth by the Very Reverend the Dean of Ripon in the "Times" of this morning that he meant to write "fatuous lech," I would beg to say that the whole content of Mr. Aymer Vallance's letter shows that he meant to use the exact word he wrote, meaning by it "[illegible] gish" or "a foppish fancy"; and certainly not to use the word "lech" in its sense of "inordinate desire" or "passion," in which sense, moreover, it also is spelt "letch," at least in the dialect of all the Wessex shires. The form "lech" appertains to colloquial slang, and not to any true Anglo-Saxon dialect. I will not further risk the penalties of intervening "in others' odds," beyond referring the protagonists in the polemic over "Delenda est Passer," to Pliny X., and particularly chapter 52 (34-7), where they will find not only the full settlement of their agony, but some delightful reading on partridges, pigeons, ringdoves, sparrows, etc., and their exceedingly human ways and by-ways. If you know enough you can prove anything. The difference between Mr. Vallance and Dean Fremantle, I may say in passing, refers to architectural features of the restored Abbey. In writing to Sir George on the subjects, I ventured to suggest that readers of the "Bombay Gazette" would be interested in a few of Pliny's anecdotes of the sparrow and other birds named by him. In the course of his reply he writes:—"The polemic over "Passer est Delenda" is too childish for serious attention, and worthy only of third form boys. With Pliny X, and the 'Eton Latin Grammer,' (even the old one I so neglected as a boy for wider ranges of reading,—to say nothing of the new one) anyone can decide the argument for themselves. I merely intervened in it, as I did between Mr. Aymer Vallance and the Very Reverend the Dean of Ripon, to parry the foul blows given by the stronger to the weaker party in both these 'agonies.' As to the anecdotes in Pliny, Book X, on the 'human ways and by-ways' of birds, they are but illustrative of what Lucretius, Book IV, writes, in the passages closing in "Surgit aliquid amari," of inframan, who again, has been figured derisively as 'a feather plucked bird,' and who certainly requires no incentives from the biology of sparrows as to how—excuse the excusable pun—*Passer le temps*! If any Hindu reader of the "Bombay Gazette" is attracted by this by-play, let him turn to the introductory text of Allen Page Moor's Hindu Pantheon; not the edition of plates reproduced by Williams and Norgate in 1871, but to the rare original edition in the Asiatic Society's Library in Bombay; and say if "comparisons are odorous." Of course they are no proof, and so let it remain!

OLLA PODRIDA.

Under the title the Romance of the East a new series of books is announced by Mr. Murray. The first—"Tales within Tales" by Sir Arthur Naylor Wollaston, late of the India Office—is almost ready and will, it is expected, be out in October. Sir Arthur like a greater man, Lafontaine, has drawn upon Pilpai or Bidpai the reputed authors of a celebrated collection of fables about which Max Muller wrote in his essay on "Migration of Fables." The original source was a Sanscrit collection but the fables come to us through an Arabic translation entitled "Kalila and Dimna." Sir A. Wollaston's volume will be followed by other tales inaccessible to English readers from the Sanscrit, Chinese, Japanese and Arabic. Two other literary items of Indian interest are included in the autumn announcements of London publishers. Mr. George Forrest, C.I.E., has written for Messrs. Blackwood a "Life of Field-Marshal Sir Neville B. Chamberlain, G. C. B., G.C.S.I.," which could not have been entrusted to better hands. The same firm are bringing out almost immediately a new book of travel by Lord Ronaldshay which he styles "A Wandering Student in the Far East."

PROBLEM OF THE UNEMPLOYED.

OFFICIAL RELIEF FUND OPENED.

Trade Union Demands.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 10.

The Board of Trade report shows that 10 per cent. of the labouring population of Liverpool are unemployed.

The Trade Union Congress at Nottingham has demanded of Government that measures be taken. The President announced that Mr. Gladstone has promised a Royal Commission on Compulsory State Insurance.

The Glasgow Council received a deputation of the unemployed to-day. The Lord Provost, with great emotion, assured them that Glasgow would not be behind in aiding the needy.

The leaders then decided to suspend all demonstrations for one week.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 11.

The local Government Board has sent two thousand pounds to Glasgow to relieve the distress.

The Glasgow Municipality has decided to give needy children three meals daily and to purchase 170 acres of land in the vicinity of the city to provide work for the unemployed

THE EUCHARISTIC CONGRESS.

To-morrow's Procession.

THE KING'S ACCESSION OATH.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 10.

At the Eucharistic Congress to-day, Viscount Llandaff raised the Sovereign's Accession Declaration against Transubstantiation—an act from which, he said, every generous minded person must recoil.

The Duke of Norfolk appealed to the generous English people to spare the Sovereign the painful ordeal and to remove a cruel wrong to Catholics.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 11.

The delegates to the Eucharistic Congress held a meeting in the Albert Hall last night. The building was packed and the most enthusiastic scenes were witnessed. The organ was draped with the Papal flag and the Union Jack.

The speeches which were delivered dwelt on the meeting of the Congress in London and on Sunday's procession as a triumph of unparalleled reunion of the Universal Church and the re-entry of Catholicism into its old

...al Vannutelli said he hoped that England would soon return to the faith.

..."Times" says the procession on ... a mistake. The foreign dignitaries ...ve consulted eminent laymen before ...ng English law.

...ISH AND U. S. FLEET.

To Nalt Albany.

...RALIAN GOVERNMENT'S DECISION.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 11.

...vices from Melbourne state that the ...ernor and the Premier have decided to ...pproach Lord Dudley with a view to securing the visit of British battleships and the American fleet to Albany.

QUEEN WILHELMINA.

Another Mishap

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 10.

It is announced at the Hague that Queen Wilhelmina had a miscarriage on Saturday last and that her condition is favourable.

THE AUTUMN MANŒUVRES.

General Smith-Dorrien on the Troops' Behaviour.

GREAT CONCESSION.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 11.

General Sir H. L. Smith-Dorrien, commanding at Aldershot, has issued an order that, in view of the excellent behaviour of the troops and trusting to the soldiers' self-respect, he will impose the fewest possible instructions during the Autumn Manœuvres and will remove the prohibition on soldiers entering public houses.

THE GERMAN MANŒUVRES.

The Kaiser's Criticisms.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 11.

The German Manœuvres have ended in the retreat of the invading army. The troops were terribly exhausted.

The Emperor, at the close, delivered a criticism to the assembled officers, entering into every detail of the operations.

RELEASE OF SILVIO RICCI.

Protected by the Amnesty.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 10.

Advices from Constantinople state that Silvio Ricci has been released, because he is protected by the amnesty. He admits that he arranged the bomb-outrage.

FIGHTING BETWEEN TURKS AND KURDS.

Ibrahim Pasha's Son Killed.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 10.

Three hours' fighting has taken place between the Turkish troops and the Kurdish insurgents under Ibrahim Pasha in the Telelahma Pass. Ibrahim's son and twenty men were killed.

General Ali Pasha is proceeding to Dersion to study the best means for the repression of the revolt, against which 22 battalions have so far been ineffective.

AERONAUTICS IN AMERICA.

Another Successful Flight.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 11.

A telegram from Washington states that Mr. Orville Wright performed a flight on his aeroplane lasting for 1 hour 5 minutes 28 seconds.

He reached a height of 200 feet.

THE COTTON TRADE DISPUTE.

Conference of Masters and Men.

NO SETTLEMENT EFFECTED.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 10.

The cotton masters and operatives who met to-day failed to reach an agreement.

CHOLERA IN ST. PETERSBURG.

Heavy Death Roll.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 11.

The cholera epidemic in Eastern Russia has now reached St. Petersburg, where thirty-seven cases and twelve deaths have occurred in twenty-four hours.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN LOAN.

Issued in London.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 10.

A South Australian loan of two millions at 3½ per cent. has been issued in London at 97½.

COLOMBO YACHT BURNT.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 11.

A telegram from Newport, Isle of Wight, states that the schooner-yacht "Ceylon," belonging to Colombo, was burnt to the water's edge at midnight. The crew was saved.

The yacht was valued at £20,000.

THE DONCASTER CUP.

Result.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 11.

The race for the Doncaster Cup was run at Doncaster this afternoon with the following result :—

Radium	1
Glacis	2
Dean Swift	3

Seven ran.

The race was won by half a length, three lengths separating second and third.

The betting at the start was :—

7 to 1 against Radium.
8 to 1 against Glacis,
9 to 4 against Dean Swift.

EUROPEAN GIRL'S DEATH.

Body Found in a Train.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 11.

The finding has been reported of the body of a European girl by name Taylor in a first class compartment of the Lahore-Karachi mail train on its arrival at Multan. Particulars are wanting as yet.

LATER.

Information which has reached the police suggests that Miss Taylor, whose body has been found in a railway carriage at Multan, was murdered, the motive apparently being robbery. But no particulars have yet been reported.

KANAI LAL'S EXECUTION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA. SEPTEMBER 11.

Kanai Lal Dutt's execution, it is stated, has been fixed for Wednesday next, but no confirmation of the date is obtained, owing to the orders confirming the sentence not having been obtained from the High Court,

Kanai Lal's brother had a long interview with the condemned man in his cell at the Jail yesterday.

THE marriage arranged between Gilbert Leslie-Smith, 24th Punjabis, and Ethel Hilda, eldest daughter of Lieut-Col. F. C, Maisey, late 30th Punjabis, of La Planaz, Veytaux, Switzerland, will take place at St. John's Church, Territet, on September 22.

ANARCHY IN INDIA.

The Situation in Midnapore.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 10.

A Midnapore telegram, dated September 10th, states that Mr. S. L. Maddox, the District Commissioner, conferred with the Collector to-day upon the situation in Midnapore. Mr. W. H. Cornish, District Superintendent of Police, received an order of transfer, at short notice last week, but an order was received from Government to-day, postponing his departure indefinitely. The latter intimation created much gratification among the residents with whom Mr. Cornish is extremely popular.

Chandernagore Elections.

ATTEMPT TO OUST PRESENT MAYOR.

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 11.

Some interest attaches to the approaching elections in Chandernagore. The "Swaraj" party, among the Indian residents, are organising, with a view to ousting M. Tardivel from the Mayoralty, in revenge for his firm attitude in the recent disturbances.

SEDITION IN INDIA.

The "Hindi Kesari" Case.

ATTACHMENT OF MR. KOLHOLKER'S PRESS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 11.

A Nagpur telegram to the "Bengalee," dated yesterday, says that the "Hindi Kesari," case commenced on the 5th instant.

Mr. Dick, Barrister, appeared for the prosecution and five Native pleaders for the defence. Six witnesses were examined. Sapre reserved his statement for the Sessions Court, to which he is committed.

Mr. Kolholker's Press was attached on Tuesday last. His case is fixed for the 14th instant.

THE MANICKTOLLAH BOMB CASE.

Trial of the Second Batch.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 11.

The hearing of the case, against the second batch of prisoners of the bomb outrages, have practically ended. A few witnesses were examined to-day, and the accused being asked if they wished to make any statements, all declined and pleaded "not guilty." An important point raised by Hemendra Nath Mitter, vakil for Charoo Chandra Roy, who put in a long petition on behalf of the accused, and also a certificate from the French authorities, showing that accused is invested with all the rights and privileges of a French citizen, he being an elector of Chandernagore. The petitton sought to show from Articles 4 and 5 of the Treaty between Britain and France, dated 14th August, 1876, firstly, that a foreign subject cannot be tried in British Courts for a political offence, and, secondly, that a foreign subject cannot be tried for an offence other than the offence for which his extradition had been obtained. The Vakil stated that there was no copy of the warrant under which accused had been arrested, on record. He had obtained an inspection of the warrant from the French authorities, from which he found that his extradition had been obtained for an offence punishable under Sections 150, 157 and 302. Reading with Section 107, Indian Penal Code, accused, he argued, was now being tried for offences punishable under Sections of the Indian Penal Code for political offenees for which his extradition had not been obtained prior to date of extradition. Therefore there was no jurisdiction.

His Honour said he would take advice before commiting accused on Monday next.

ARMS ACT.

Important Decision.

EXEMPLARY PUNISHMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, SEPTEMBER 11.

Mr. Field, District Magistrate, has inflicted a fine of Rs. 108 on A. M. Backer, a Shiah Mahomedan, and a member of the Rangoon Volunteer Rifles, or three months' rigorous imprisonment in default, for possessing a Winchester saloon rifle without a license.

In this important case, the defending counsel urged that as accused was a volunteer he was entitled to possess one gun or rifle and 100 rounds of ammunition supplied by Government; that accused being a volunteer he could possess as many arms as he liked without a license, so long as he registered those in excess of one; that as accused was in possession of a gun and a rifle and had registered the gun, he was exempt from registering or taking out a license.

The Magistrate disagreed with these arguments, adding that it had been found necessary, in this Province for Government to issue stringent laws, under the Arms Act, in order to control the possession of arms. Those laws had been in force for many years, and he was satisfied that the accused had deliberately neglected to comply with one of the most important of them.

The fine was paid and the rifle was ordered to be made over to the Commissioner of Police till accused had obtained a license to possess it or could dispose of it to some one entitled to possess it

DURBAR AT NEPAL.

Imposing Ceremony.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, SEPTEMBER 11.

A correspondent at Katmandu sends an interesting account of a Durbar recently held in Nepal, in honour of Sir C. Shumshere Jang's home coming.

The ceremony would appear to have been an imposing affair and the occasion was one for general speech-making.

Proceedings commenced with the reading of the following letter to the Maharaja-dhiraj from King Edward :—

Buckingham Palace, 20th July 1908.

My Friend,—It has given me great pleasure to receive the "kharita," which has been delivered to me by your Highness's Prime Minister. I appreciate very fully your Highness's expressions of regard and loyal devotion, and I am gratified by the friendly terms in which you recall the memory of my visit to Nepal in 1876. I have also to thank you for the beautiful and interesting tokens of friendship which you have sent for my acceptance. It is my most earnest wish that Nepal may ever increase in prosperity, and that the friendly relations which have so long existed between my country and your Highness's State may be confirmed and strengthened. To this end it has afforded me great pleasure to receive the visit from Major-General, his Excellency Sir Chandra Shumshere Jung, your Highness's Prime Minister, who will, on his return to Nepal, be able to assure your Highness of my goodwill towards yourself and good wishes for the prosperity of your State.

I am, your Highness's sincere friend,

EDWARD.

When the Nepalese Commander-in-Chief, who had been acting as Prime Minister in Sir Chandra's absence, had reviewed at some length the various achievements of Sir Chandra's administration, the latter rose to express gratitude for the warm welcome home. In the course of his speech, he referred to the kind treatment he received on every hand while in England, from the King-Emperor downwards, and declared both we and his retinue had been deeply impressed with what they had seen on their tour of the British power and virtue. In the words of Sir Chandra himself :—"Although he could see but a part of the enviacible Navy and powerful army of England, her extensive armouries and magazines, yet we have been deeply impressed with the vastness of her power and resources, and can easily realise how it is she wields her sway over a fifth part of the globe. I am exceedingly happy to be able to say that the relations of the two Governments which were of the friendliest and closest character, have been drawn still closer and made still friendlier by this visit. I feel perfectly assured that there is not the least desire anywhere to impair our autonomy or to interfere with the administration of this Government. This is what I have gathered from what I have seen and heard. I shall not stop here to describe the pomp and power of that European civilisation which burst with all its dazzling splendour on our unused eyes and bewildered our heart and brains, but what struck as most in England amid all this glorious dream were the chivalrous love and loyalty of the people for their King and Queen, their orderliness and the amenability to discipline, their unswerving regard for law and order, their inexhaustible energy and assiduity, their high standard of life, their eager and sturdy patriotism, in short—their unfailing wish to act like men.

THE MOSLEM LEAGUE.

Deputation to the Governor.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPTEMBER 11.

A deputation of the Deccan Moslem League waited upon His Excellency the Governor at Government House this morning at 12. A few minutes after 12, His Excellency entered the Council Room, accompanied by Captain Drummond and Mr. Robertson.

His Excellency was received by Moulvi Rafiuddin Ahmad, president of the deputation, who presented all the members, His Excellency shaking hands with each. After the presentation was over the Governor took his seat and gave permission to the president to read the address.

As the president read the address the members kept standing. On His Excellency rising to deliver his reply, the members took their seats.

Before wishing good-bye to the president and members of the deputation, His Excellency again cordially shook hands with them all.

Group of the distinguished company was taken in the grounds of Government House, with H. E. Sir George Clarke in the middle.

It being Friday noon, the followers of the Prophet offered their prayers in the beautiful little mosque in the precincts of Government House before they dispersed. Luncheon was provided them by the Mahomedan staff of the Governor.

CHOLERA IN DIR.

Early Abatement Probable.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, SEPTEMBER 11.

The cholera which was reported along the Dir-Chitral road will, it is hoped, subside as the cold weather sets in. An extension in epidemic form into the Lower Swat would interfere with the work on the new canal, which will take off from Swat River at Chakdarrah.

THE FAMINE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 11.

The number under famine relief fell last week by another 100,000, the total for all India being now down to 400,000.

THE PRESIDENCY MATCH.

PARSIS' TOTAL BEATEN.

Airy makes a Stand.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPTEMBER 11.

THE game at the close of yesterday's play is still open as it was the day before. The Parsees have, it is true, knocked up a big total, leaving the Presidency to make 222 to equalise. The task the Presidency have been set to perform, though a bit difficult with such good trundlers as Warden and Mistry leading the Parsee attack is not altogether unattainable. On the contrary, the Presidency have a fair chance of winning. They have hit up much bigger scores than these in former years. To make 222 runs on the Bombay wicket would indeed be a Herculean task, but it is not so very difficult of accomplishment on the true and fast Poona wicket. And I should not be surprised if Greig, Heath, Airy and Cheetham top the Parsee total. The Presidency might or might not run up a large total—there is the glorious uncertainty of cricket—but the game at the close of yesterday's play is still open and the Presidency have, as stated above, still a fair chance of winning the match.

The outstanding feature of yesterday's match was Mistry's great innings of 95. Ill-luck seems to be persistently dogging the footsteps of this great batsman, for this is not the first time that he has narrowly missed reaching the century. On more than one occasion previously has he fallen short of only a few runs to reach the century. To-day he played a grand round innings, which but for two difficult chances was faultless; and he richly deserved the tremendous ovation that he received on his return to the pavilion. The other great batsman, Meherhomji, made 44 in fine style, though he was not seen in quite his previous form. The Presidency may be said to have dismissed Mulla for a cheap score, as that batsman when well set is a most formidable bat to encounter.

To-day's Presidency bowling was not so effective as yesterday. Mistry and Meherhomji, whose stand for the second wicket realised 123, treated the bowling with scant respect, and so did many more of the Parsee team.

There was again a very large attendance this morning to watch the play resumed in the match of the Presidency vs. the Parsis. Play commenced at 11-30 with K. B Mistri and Warden bowling, the latter again from the Gymkhana end with Airy and Turner, last night's not-outs, batting. Stumps were drawn last night when 135 had been reached, and this morning play opened slowly a single here and there, slowly, adding to the score. Airy in particular adopted his stonewalling tactics, playing forward to everything with never a mistake or semblance of a chance. Some little time after the start Turner cut Warden for a two, the ball travelling fast between cover point and extra, a hard forcing shot, and Airy, next over, followed suit with a snick in the slips for one. The score slowly mounted up till Turner again cut Warden for a beautiful four. Exactly at 12 o'clock a burst of cheering signified that the Parsi total had been passed. At this stage of the game Vatcha relieved Mistry but not with the same success as on the previous day, Turner almost at once putting him away for a four and then a late cut for one, thus bringing him the other end to face Warden. Alas, just as things once again seemed to be going merrily and both batsmen to be getting their confidence Turner attempted to hit a good length ball from Warden and fell a victim, K. B. Mistry making a smart catch in the slips. This was the first mistake and the first attempted to hit on Turner's part, but the Parsis are making no mistakes in the field. (168—7—35.) Rutter then faced Airy at the wickets. After playing two balls with great care from Warden, who was bowling extremely well, the over was called and Vatcha then sent down a maiden. Rutter after scoring a two off Warden, was clean bowled with a ball from him which kept very low and broke in sharply from the off. (170—8—2.) Milne then came in, but the bowling was not at all to his liking, and after the addition of a two was also bowled by Warden. (172—9—2.) Joy now joined Airy, and immediately scored a short one, well run, and the next two singles off Airy's bat were ones that would not have been attempted earlier in the game. Only two or three more were scored when Joy succumbed to an easy catch by Vatcha off Warden. (176—10—1.) Airy's splendid innings cannot be overrated. His excellent defensive play was an example of cricket as it should be played, the right thing at the right moment, and his 38, not out, will be long remembered.

THE PARSIS' SECOND INNINGS.

After the usual interval the Parsis entered on their second innings at 12-50, K. M. Mistri and Mody facing the bowling of Joy and Cheetham. The innings started disastrously for the Parsis, as Mody was given out l-b-w to Joy's first ball. (0—1—0.) The jubilation on the part of the Presidency was short-lived, however, for Meherhomji followed, and after being nearly bowled by Joy, settled down to work. Mistry then made a straight drive off Cheetham for six. Milne then replaced Cheetham and succeeded in keeping down the runs, though Mistry made a beautiful leg shot off a short one with the score at 49. Greig then relieved Joy. Mistry had been playing a sound game with but one chance, and that a particularly hard return to Joy, which was not accepted. Both batsmen settled down to work, but the runs only came slowly, the fielding being particularly keen and smart, bursts of applause on occasion rewarding Turner for brilliant work at cover-point. Cheetham again took the ball at the pavilion end, relieving Milne, and at once started sending down fast ones, but with no result. With the score standing at 72 the teams retired for lunch.

AFTER LUNCH.

After the tiffin interval Joy and Cheetham started the attack, but after a couple of overs and the addition of 8 runs, Milne relieved the former. For a time he did not find his length, and with an excellent display of batting Mistry and Meherhomji continued their innings, a beautiful cut for four off Milne sending up the ninth decade. At this point Turner relieved Cheetham and very nearly beat Meherhomji with a fine off-breaker. Both batsmen were showing fine form and looked like staying, especially after Mistry had given a hot chance to Sprott, which was not accepted. In the next ball he scored a single, which caused the century to be registered at 3-15. For the next few overs play was uneventful, Milne finding his form and bowling well and the fielding being above reproach. Cooper smartly picked up a stinger from Meherhomji at mid-off, and two balls afterwards Joy caused another round of applause by stopping one-handed an equally hot one from the same batsman. Joy now took the ball from Turner at the pavilion end, but could not find his yesterday's form. Mistry then scored 2 to leg with a skier, but no fielder was there and 110 was registered. 120 soon went up, the immediate result of a nice late cut from the same batsman for four. Joy did not seem so much at home at this end. However, with the addition of only two runs he got Meherhomji caught by Greig at mid-off. It was a brilliant catch and might easily have been missed by a less expert fielder (122—2—44), and a dangerous partnership severed. Dinshaw, the Karachi crack, then came in, and Cheetham taking Milne's place, resumed his tricky slows almost at once. He beat Mistry, who skied one to mid-on, but the sun proved too much and the ball reached the ground. A second life—lucky man. For a while runs came quickly, Mistry, though quite at home all round the wicket, preferring the off-side. Dinshaw then started to run out to Cheetham and two two's were added. At 158 Milne again took up the attack, replacing Cheetham, and at once bowled Dinshaw with what looked like an unplayable ball. (158—3—21.) Mulla then went in, and after a single managed to snick a lucky four off Joy, which sent 160 up. Mistry still unbeaten, looked good for any amount, but the next ball proved his downfall. One of Milne's demons scattered his stumps, robbing him of a century by the narrow margin of five. Warden was the next to arrive, the telegraph registering 165—4—95. On the advent of Warden runs came fairly freely, both players showing confidence, though occasionally being puzzled by the bowling of Milne, still bowling well. Dinshaw cut Joy to the off boundary for a good four and then made a single, but on changing ends fell a victim to Milne, who bowled him with a good ball. Mulla was the next arrival, and from the start he adopted forcing tactics in his well-known free and easy style, twice punishing Joy with his hard off drives for four each time. The board now showed 180 up, and with the addition of 15 more Warden was smartly caught at the wicket by Sprott off Milne. Kapadia was the next on the list, and on facing Milne appeared to start rather scratchily. However, he soon got going, and with a good leg drive off Joy for a similar shot for two sent the second century up. 200 up and five wickets down. Conjectures are freely made, will they get 250 or 300? Just as Kapadia seemed well set he was smartly run out, Joy following up a smart piece of fielding at cover point by throwing down the wickets. At every change of the game the cheers from the Parsi tents are heard and they are strictly impartial however. (219—6—20.) Elchidana now came in and scored a single off Joy, and usual two in the slips off Milne. Mulla made two good hits to the boundary, but was not in one of his hitting moods, and with only 25 to his credit fell to a smart catch by Cheetham at cover off Joy—rather a weak shot and one that one expected to see go a bit further. (232—7—25.) Pavri now came on, and the wickets fell rapidly. Cooper went in at the far end and Cheetham at the Gymkhanaend. Elchidana, was clean bowled by a good ball from Cooper, Mistry and Pavri following suit with only the addition of 4 runs, Cooper accounting for the latter, who was given out l.-b.-w., and Sprott stumping the former off Cheetham. Watcha carried out his bat for 2, the innings ending at 5-50 for a total of 237.

Full scores :—

PARSIS.

1ST INNINGS.

Mr. K. M. Mistry, b Joy	33
Mr. J. B. Mody, c Greig, b Joy	7
Mr. Meherhomji, c Sprott, b Joy	11
Mr. N. M. Dinshaw, c Milne, b Joy	17
Mr. Warden, b Joy	3
Mr. Mulla, c Cooper, b Cheetham	37
Mr. Kapadia, c Heath, b Cheetham	10
Mr. Elchidana, c Greig, b Joy	6
Mr. D M Pavri, b Joy	0
Mr. K B Mistry, not out	13
Mr. M B Vatcha, b Turner	12
Extras	12
Total	161

THE PRESIDENCY.

1ST INNINGS.

Capt. Greig, l-b-w, b Mistry	21
Lieut. Townend, b Mistry	0
Mr. Cheetham, c and b Warden	11
Lieut. Cooper, l-b-w, b Mistry	0
Mr. Airy, not out	38
Capt. Heath, b Vatcha	46
Mr. Sprott, b Vatcha	0
Capt. Turner, c K B Mistry b Warden	35
Capt. Rutter, b Warden	2
Mr. Milne, b Warden	2
Mr. Joy, c Vatcha b Warden	1
Extras	20
Total	176

Fall of wickets:—1 for 2, 2 for 37, 3 for 38, 4 for 39, 5 for 102, 6 for 102, 7 for 168, 8 for 170, 9 for 172, 10 for 176.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
K. B Mistry	168	54	6	3
Warden	162	65	2	5
K. M. Mistry	30	18	1	0
Vatcha	48	14	1	2

PARSIS.

2ND INNINGS.

Mr Mody l-b-w, b Joy	0
Mr K Mistri, b Milne	95
Mr Meherhomji, c Greig, b Joy	44
Mr Dinshaw, b Milne	21
Mr Mulla, c Sprott, b Milne	21
Mr Khapadia, run out	20
Mr K B Mistry, st Sprott	4
Mr Elchidana, b Cooper	1
Mr Pavri, l-b-w, b Cooper	2
Mr Vatcha, not out	2
Mr Warden, c Sprott, b Milne	15
Extras	11
Total	237

Fall of wickets—1 for 0, 2 for 133, 3 for 153, 4 for 155, 5 for 191, 6 for 219, 7 for 232, 8 for 232, 9 for 234 and 10 for 237.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B	R	M	W
Joy	21	92	0	4
Cheetham	12	32	1	1
Greig	4	8	0	0
Turner	3	16	0	0
Milne	20	3	3	4
Cooper	20	3	3	4

VICEROY'S COUNCIL.

Assam Labour Bill.

THE SALT BILL.

CENTRAL PROVINCES BILL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 11.

Lord Minto presided at a meeting of the Legislative Council here to-day, Lord Kitchener, Sir Louis Dane, Munshi Madho Lal, Dr. Rash Behari Ghose and all the official members attending.

The business transacted was, as already announced, the Salt Duties Bill and the Assam Labour Emigration Bill being passed, and a bill to provide for the appointment of a Financial Commissioner for the Central Provinces introduced.

THE SALT BILL.

Speaking on the Salt Bill, Mr. Mestou explained that the measure was to cheapen the price of salt to the consumer, by affording cheap credit in its handling. The principal criticisms to which it had been subjected had connection with matters of detail, which did not affect the principle of the Bill, and would be dealt with in rules to be framed under it. The only objection of principle raised was that the Bill might have a tendency to place the salt trade in the hands of capitalists. This could be obviated by fixing a moderate limit to the credit allowed; but the real answer to it was that the Bill was permissive only and could be withdrawn from operation whenever any objectionable results were found to arise. The local authorities also would have no need to introduce it where its operation was not likely to be beneficial.

THE ASSAM LABOUR BILL.

Speaking on the Assam Labour Bill, Mr. Harvey gave a few general explanations, and showed that Local Governments would be given discretion in operating under it.

Continuing, he said :—The only criticisms we have received on the draft Bill have been in connection with the term "Labourer," as defined in Section 2 (1) (L) of Act 6 of 1901, and with the modifications to be introduced in contractors' recruitment, under Chapter 3. With regard to the former it has been pointed out that, as it is intended to dispense with the taking of a labour contract, persons recruited under the revised procedure of the Bill will not be labourers under the Act, and any provisions of Chapters 3 and 4 relating to labourers, which may be retained by the notification of the Local Government to govern their recruitment, will not apply to such persons. The Bill, however, enables the Local Government to prescribe any conditions it pleases, when relaxing any of the requirements of these chapters and in issuing the notification the Local Government may make it a condition, that such provisions of the chapters as it desires to retain, shall apply to the persons recruited under the Bill as if they were labourers. With regard to the second point, there is no intention of in any way relaxing the procedure under which recruitment is carried on by contractors, further than to enable the actual placing of the emigrant under a contract to be foregone. The emigrant will have to be placed before a registering officer, who will satisfy himself that no coercion, undue influence or misrepresentation has been used. It is of importance that control should be kept over the operations of contractors, and the Bill will make no alteration in the existing procedure in this respect.

THE CENTRAL PROVINCES BILL.

In introducing the Central Provinces Bill, Mr. Miller explained that it was to relieve the Chief Commissioner, whose work had been greatly increased by the amalgamation of Berar with the Central Provinces. The precedent adopted in regard to the Bill was that of Burma.

The Council adjourned to Friday, the 30th October.

After the sitting, Munshi Madho Lall, whose term of office expires with this meeting, was permitted to take a photograph of the Council group.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY ARRIVALS, SEPTEMBER 11.—Lieut. Allaridge, Rifle Brigade, from Chowbattea, Lieut. Farquhar, 21st R. Scots Fus. from Bareilly.
Capt. Alston, R. I. R. from England.
Maj. Duncan, the R. Scots, from England.
Capt. Mackenzie, R. F. A. from England.
Lieut. Sanderson R. H. A. from England
Lieut. Jackson, 3rd. Gurkhas from England.
Lieut. Smith R. F. A. from England.
Lieut. Beatty A. R. D. from Saigodha.
Lieut. Maccaw, 17th Lancers, from England.
Lieut. Burke, 30th M. B., from England.
Capt. Saunders, East Lanc. Regt. from Poona.
Lieut. Harrison 116th Mahrattas, from England.
Capt. Hopkins, R. A. M. C. from England.
Capt. Mellore, R. F. A. from England.
Capt. Foster, 96 B. Infantry from England.
Capt. Evans, R. E. from Jubbulpore.

DEPARTURES. SEPTEMBER 11.—Capt. Alston, R. I. Rifles to Meerut.
Capt. Mackinzie, R. F. A. to Lucknow.
Lieut. Sanderson, R. H. A. to Lucknow.
Lieut. Beatty, A. R. D. to England.
Lieut. Burke, R. A. to Kashmir.
Capt. Mellor, R. F. A to Jubbulpore.
Capt. Foster. 96 B. Infantry to Madras.
Capt. Saunders, East Lancs. Regt., to Hyderabad, Sind.

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH CLUB DANCE.

The Government Telegraph Recreation Club Dance, which took place last night at the Telegraph Quarters, Wandby Road, proved greatly successful. The Committee was composed of Messrs. N. U. K. Leslie (President), H. Cassels (Vice-President), A. H. E. Game, W. C. Bamford, P. E. Edwards, G. Edie, C. H. Nicholas and R. L. Greene (Master of Ceremonies), and C. Cooke (Dance Secretary). The hall was very brilliantly illuminated, and a band was in attendance. The dancing was kept up till a late hour in the morning. The dance altogether proved highly successful.

THE MENGAL EXPEDITION.

Departure for Wadh.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
ALLAHABAD, SEPTEMBER 11.

The "Pioneer's" correspondent wires :—Khozdar, September 9 :—The Kelat Column leaves Khozdar to-morrow for Wadh, which should be reached on the 12th. The route lies through the Semana Pass, which, a short time ago, the rebels blocked. The rebels have not yet moved from the hills east of Wadh, where as already reported, they are camped, and it is unlikely that they will attempt to oppose the Force during its passage through the pass on the 10th and 11th. If on failure of negotiations it should be found necessary to take the offensive against them, every effort will be made to cut off their retreat through the hills. In order to assist in gaining this object the friendly Brahui Sirdars of Jhalawan have agreed to raise 100 men, while the Sarawan Sirdars, who have accompanied the Political Agent from Khelat, will also supply their quota of the "lashkar." The rebel leaders are known to have had 1,100 followers about three weeks ago. Many of these are reported to have left them for the time being, owing to want of supplies. The heat for the last few days has been abnormal, and there has been a certain amount of fever among the gunners of the battery, one of whom died yesterday of sunstroke. Helio communication with Khelat has been established, but owing to bad haze it is difficult to get messages through.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 11.

The Khelat Column was to leave Khozdar yesterday through the hills for Wadh, which should be reached to-morrow. The rebel tribesmen are still in the hills, but are stated to be unlikely to oppose this advance.

DACOITY AT MYMENSINGH.

Medical Student Arrested.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 11.

The Calcutta Police, on the strength of a warrant for the arrest of Manomohan Burman, to-day raided the house 681, Bechoo Chatterjee's Street.

Accused, who is a medical student, is alleged, with some National Volunteers, to have committed dacoity a few weeks ago in the house of Rajendra Mozumdar of Baijpur in Mymensingh District. Disguised as police officers, they pretended to search the house for bombs, and took away a large sum in currency notes. The dacoity was committed to secure funds for the National Funds. No arrests were made, but several letters throwing light on dacoity were seized.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

Protest from Sind.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
KARACHI, SEPTEMBER 11.

The National Mahomedan Association, Sind, at its meeting held at Hyderabad (Sind), resolved that the recent resolution of the Government of Bombay on the enlargement of the elective element in City Municipalities, if brought into force, would adversely affect the interests of Mahomedans, and that a telegram be sent to Government praying that they would be graciously pleased to postpone taking action on the above resolution, until they receive the Association's representation on behalf of the Mussulmans of Sind.

INDIAN REFORMS.

"Morning Post's" Views.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
ALLAHABAD, SEPTEMBER 11.

A "Pioneer" special telegram says: The "Morning Post" in an article on the Indian Reform Schemes says stability, not efficiency, in the European sense must be the first consideration. The paper suggests that the former objects would be better attained by an extension of the system in Native States.

JHELUM POWER INSTALLATION.

Opening Ceremony.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
LAHORE, SEPTEMBER 11.

The Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir has invited a large party for the opening ceremony of the Jhelum Power Installation from the 20th to 22nd September.

Sir F. Younghusband, the Resident, will hand over charge to Mr. Cobb, Resident, Western Rajputana States, Jodhpur, after this ceremony and leave for England on the 22nd.

SPEAKING at the distribution of Medals at Pietermaritzburg to the men who took part in the operations against the Zululand rebels, Sir Matthew Nathan, the Governor of Natal, urged that the inequality of the burden of defence should be removed by universal service, ensuring, with a minimum of private and public inconvenience, the essential safety of the whites, who were surrounded by numerous warlike blacks. The Force which would be raised by such means would also be able to resist a foreign enemy. Continuing, the Governor said he believed that the spirit by which the loyal Chiefs were animated would ultimately prevail, the natives recognising not only the white man's strength, but also his desire to deal justly with them and raise them to a higher level. The recipients of the Medals included three Chiefs.

BOGUS PROVIDENT FUND.

Case before the High Court.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
MADRAS, SEPTEMBER 11.

To-day at the Madras High Court, Justices Munro and Abdur Rahim delivered judgment in the second appeal to the High Court preferred against the finding of the Sessions Judge, Godavary, in the Calcutta Provident Institution case. It will be remembered that one R. P. Mitter, the proprietor of the institution, and B. C. Sen the manager, were convicted by the Joint Magistrate of Gadavery and sentenced respectively to four years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,500, on charges of misappropriation, criminal breach of trust, and cheating in respect of the sum of Rs. 39 paid to the institution in 39 monthly instalments by a diploma holder.

In the course of their judgment their Lordships held that it did not appear any "bona fide" business was carried on in 1905, so it was clear that the subscriptions received during 1905 had been misappropriated. Though the charges were subject to the objection of a misjoinder, yet the accused had full notice of the charges against them, so it was unnecessary to reverse the conviction on the ground of misjoinder.

In the case of B. C. Sen the sentence was enhanced to 18 months.

In the appeal preferred by Government against the acquittal of K. K. Bose, their Lordships held he was a mere tool in the hands of Mitter and Sen. Agreeing with the finding of the Sessions Judge, their Lordships declined to interfere with the acquittal.

RAILWAY CONFERENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 11.

The following are the delegates and other officers who will attend the Indian Railway Conference, which meets at Simla on the 21st instant :—President—Mr. W. A. Dring ; Secretary—Mr. D. Ross Johnson ; Delegates—Messrs. V. Wood, W. B. Simisson, E. A. Neville, J. Manson, A. Rowland, E. Johns, C. H. Windle, A. Muirhead, C. M. Pearce, F. K. Rickards, W. Pendlebury, R. Todd, A. R. Anderson, N. Priestley, Major A. D. G. Shelley, Colonel C. H. Cowie, and Sir Waghi Thakoor Sahib of Morvi. Also representatives of Bengal Boards of Railway, North-Western Railway, O. and R. Railway, R. and K. Railway, and S. S. R.

The other officers attending are :—Messrs. C. V. Blis, A. M. Clark, F. W. Harrison, G. F. Guy, R. E. Pigott, W. P. Johnson, H. B. Huddleston, F. Palmer, A. Muirhead, J. Shaw, W. B. Wright, F. D. Kiernander, T. J. McClougsin, and W. C. Gaye.

BILLS FOR LONDON.

The Half-million Loan.

NO TENDERS RECEIVED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 11.

The following Press Communique was issued yesterday by the Finance Department :—In view of the weakness of Exchange the Government of India in March last indicated through the Comptroller-General their readiness to sell sterling bills on London at a fixed rate of 1/3 29-32, and from that time onwards £1 million a week, and on the same occasions £1 million a week have been offered for sale.

No tenders have, however, been received for the half-million advertised during the last four weeks.

The Secretary of State is now selling Council Bills freely, and Exchange is steady at 1/3 15-16 and appears to be rising. The Government of India have, therefore, decided to discontinue the offer of bills, and the usual advertisement by the Comptroller-General accordingly did not appear on Thursday. The total amount sold since the sale of bills was first advertised on the 26th March is £8,058,000.

INDIAN CROP REPORT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 11.

This week's crop telegrams show little change in food-grain prices, except in Sind, where some slight reduction on the excessive rates hitherto prevailing is reported ; and in the United Provinces, where maize and other early autumn crops are coming on to the market, at distinctly lower figures prevail.

THE SEASON IN BOMBAY.

The following telegram from the Government of Bombay was sent to the Government of India, dated 9th September :—

Good rain during week in parts East Khandesh, Ahmednagar and Sholapur, moderate in parts Surat and Konkan and slight in parts Sukkur, Upper Sind Frontier, Thar and Parkar, Ahmedabad, Panch Mahals, Kaira, Broach, West Khandesh, Nasik, Poona, Satara, Karnatak and Gujarat Native States. Rainfall insufficient in eastern portions of West Khandesh, Nasik, Satara and Karnatak and sufficient elsewhere. Sowing continues in parts Karachi, Gujarat, Poona, Dharwar, Baroda, Palanpur and Cutch. Standing crops slightly damaged by insects in parts Sind and Khandesh, by rats in Karachi, and suffering on account of floods in parts Karachi, Hyderabad and Thar and Parkar, from excessive moisture in parts Panch Mahals, East Khandesh, Nasik and Gujarat Native States and from want of moisture in parts Nasik and Karnatak. Crops in good condition elsewhere. Transplantation progressing in parts Upper Sind Frontier, Ahmedabad, Kaira, Kanara, Belgaum and Baroda. Supply of fodder adequate except in parts Nasik, Ahmednagar, Poona and Bijapur. Agricultural stock generally in good condition and sufficient except in parts Deccan and Cutch. Supply of water for drinking and irrigation sufficient except in parts Ahmednagar, Poona, Sholapur and Bijapur. Prices of food-grains slightly fallen in Sind and almost stationary elsewhere. Quantity purchasable per rupee in Sind 30 to 42 per cent., in Gujarat 32 to 76 per cent., in Konkan 23 to 34 per cent., in Deccan 36 to 52 per cent. and in Karnatak 32 to 50 per cent. less than normal. Stocks of grain generally adequate. Labourers get sufficient field employment and wages normal. Cultivating and labouring classes in fair condition. Daily average numbers for week ending 29th ultimo : gratuitous—Panch Mahals 728, West Khandesh 1,886, Nasik 2,020, Ahmednagar 1,977, Poona 329, Sholapur 7,489, Bijapur 699, Jath 95.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 11.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Captains S. Anderson, H. B. Steen and O. St. J. Moses, of the Indian Medical Service, are posted to Bengal.

Captain S. Palton, I.M.S, Madras, is granted eight months' leave.

Mr. H. L. Bell reverts from the Calcutta High Court to Provincial employment.

The Criminal Appeals of the King-Emperor vs. Ahmed Ali and the King-Emperor vs. Imam Ali are transferred from the Court of the Judicial Commissioner, Upper Burma, to that of the Chief Court, Lower Burma.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Major Archer, Political Agent, Sibi, proceeds on one year's leave next month, Captain A. D. Q. Ramsay to act until the spring, when Colonel MacDonald, on relief in Nepaul by Major Manners Smith, will be posted to Sibi.

Major Erskine, from leave in November reverts to Political Agent, Bikaner. Mr. R. E. Holland from furlough becomes Political Agent, Muscat.

Major P. T. A. Spence and Major Bannerman from leave in October and November are posted to Gwalior and Kotah respectively, Major Peacock, from Kotah, relieving Lieut.-Colonel Minchin at Baghelkhand and Minchin being transferred to N. W. F. Province.

Mr. V. Gabriel acts as Resident, Western States of Rajputana, vice Cobb, acting as Resident in Kashmir.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Mr. L. S. Campbell is appointed Personal Assistant to the Chief of the Staff.

The despatch by the Secretary State on the Mohmand and Khyber operations is published. Its main portion run as follows :—"As in the case of the operations against the Jakka Khel, His Majesty's Government desire to express their high appreciation of the military dispositions of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and their full concurrence in your acknowledgement of the services of Major-General Sir James Willcocks and of the officers and troops under his command."

Major C. F. Fearnside, I.M.S., is gazetted for two years' leave, Captain J. M. Woolley, I.M.S., to officiate as Senior Medical Officer, Port Blair, in his place.

Mr. A. S. Thomson officiates as Chief Engineer, Bengal, vice Scobjie on leave.

Mr. G. Devchars from leave is gazetted Engineer-in-Chief for construction, N.-W. Railway, relieving Mr. Woodside, who is appointed Engineer-in-Chief, Sutlej, Bearo and Jumna Bridges, N.-W. Railway.

INDIAN ARMY PROMOTIONS.

Majors to be Lieutenant-Colonels :—C. Archer, P. R. T. Gurdon, C. F. Campbell, G. H. Arbuthnot, J. Ramsay, G. C. M. Birdwood, J. L. Kaye, A. W. Cripps, and H. D. Meriwether.

To be Major—Captains F. Fisher, Indian Medical Service.

Lieutenants to be Captain—C. E. Palmer, C. H. Reinhold, B. E. M. Newland, L. A. H. Jack, K. W. Mackenzie, N. S. Sodhi, W. J. Powell and W. C. Gray.

The following are transferred to the Pension Establishment :—Sub-Conductor W. Heap and Conductor M. Jacobs.

The following are permitted to retire :—Surgeon-General J. P. Greany, from the 1st proximo ; Colonel E. A. Barclay, from 13th July last ; and Colonel W. G. King, I. M. S., from the 21st November, next.

Captain A. K. Hudson is transferred to temporary half pay from the 21st instant.

Volunteer Officer's Decoration is conferred upon Major W. Longmuir, Bengal and N.-W. R. Volunteers.

THE RECENT RIOTS.

RELIEF TO SUFFERERS.

THE Committee appointed at the meeting held at the Mandhav Baug on the 16th August 1908 for the purpose of organising a fund for the relief of the sufferers during the recent disturbances in Bombay, request the generous public of the city to liberally subscribe to the said fund. Subscriptions may be sent to (1) Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, President, Girgaum; (2) Mr. Soonderadas Narandas, at the office of Messrs. Dikshit, Dhanjisha and Soonderdas, Solicitors, Hammum Street, Fort ; (3) The Manager "Indu-Prakash," Thakurdwar.

The following is the first list of subscriptions :—

	Rs.
Messrs Moolji Jetha and Co	101
Karsondas Dharamsey Soonderdas Esq ...	100
Sir Balchandra Krishna, Kt	30
Sir Harkisondas Narotamdas, Kt	50
Purshotam Vishram Mowji Esq.	50
Lakhmidas Morarji Esq	50
"A Friend"	50
Messrs. Shamji Ladha & Co	50
Messrs. Pragji Toorji and Co	20
Ramji Lakshmidass Esq	50
Dwarkadas Dharamsey Esq.	50
Devji Damoder Lakmidas Khimji Esq ...	50
Messrs Goculdas Madhavji & Co., ...	50
Soonderdas Narandas Esq. Solicitor	50
The Hon'ble Sir Vithaldas Damodar Thakersey, Kt. and Hansraj Pragji Thakersey Esq ...	50
Messrs. Dharamsey and Narottam Morarji Goculdas	50
Jagamohandas Varjivandas Esq	50
Bhagwandas Narottamdas Esq	30
Girjashanker Vajeshanker Esq...	50
Damodar Ramji Lakhmidas Esq.	25
Rao Bahadur Narayan Trimbak Vaidya ...	25
Rao Bahadur Vasanj Khimji	25
Vishvanath P. Vaidya Esq.	25
Maganlal O. Khakkar Esq.	25
Ramchandra Bhaskar Mantri Esq.	25
Rao Bahadur Dhondiba Hanmantrao Barde ...	25
Manmohandas Ramji Esq.	25
Caliandas Keshavdas Esq.	25

A RACIAL riot, in which over a hundred persons were badly injured, occurred at Trieste on the 16th August, between Slovenes and Italians. It was due to a holiday visit to Trieste of several hundred Italian working men from Milan. Ten thousand members of the Italian Liberal and Socialist Societies, and a great crowd of Slovenes began to stone each other at the railway station, but the Police arrived and separated them. During the evening the Slovenes made another attack on the Italians, who were passing the time in cafes. In the *melee* windows were broken, chairs and tables were taken from the cafe for use as weapons, and much street damage was done. The Police charged into the crowds and made over three hundred arrests.

THE LATEST FROM HOME.

(SPECIALLY PREPARED BUDGET.)

LONDON, AUGUST 28, PARIS, AUGUST 29.

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK.

COURT.—The King was visited at Marienbad on Monday by the Duke and Duchess of Saxe-Coburg, and on Wednesday by the French Premier and the Russian Foreign Minister.—The Queen and Princess Victoria on Saturday attended the confirmation of the Princess Royal's daughters, and on Monday sailed from Dundee for Copenhagen.—The Princess and Princess of Wales arrived at Abergeldie on Monday.—The King of Spain arrived in England on Monday.

Art.—A portrait group by Frans Hals has been bought by the National Gallery from Lord Talbot de Malahide for £25,000.

Ecclesiastical.—The reports of the Lambeth Conference Committees are published.—The Methodist Pastoral has also been issued.

Ireland.—Last year births exceeded deaths by 24,408, but emigration exceeded that natural gain by 14,674.—Four young men bound over in £10 each for cattle-driving have declined to find bail and gone to prison for a month.—Mr. R. Croker, formerly of New York, was on Monday made a freeman of Dublin.—The Dublin Horse Show opened on Tuesday.—The Land Commission has issued its annual report.

Labour.—The cotton operatives threaten determined opposition to the employers' demand of a 5 per cent. reduction in wages.

Law.—General Luard's wife was murdered near Sevenoaks on Monday.—The Prime Minister's motor driver has been fined for exceeding the speed limit in Scotland.

Libraries.—The Library Association opened its annual meeting on Tuesday at Brighton, and discussed the position of public library authorities in regard to fiction.

Mr. Lloyd-George has given an account of his inquiries in Germany.

Motor Question.—The writer of Automobile Notes withdraws his suggestion that a speed limit should be abolished.

Naval and Military.—Colonel A. Keene, of the National Service League, writes in reply to Admiral Bridge's "straight talk about compulsory service."—About 40,000 members of the Territorial Force accepted the invitation to Earl's-court Exhibition on Saturday.—The destroyer Kennet was holed last week by collision with the Arun.—The annual medical report shows that last year the health of the Army was exceptionally good.

Political.—Mr. Cameron Corbett's Liberal Unionist supporters have decided that there is no need for him to resign.

Sparrows and Rats.—Various suggestions for the destruction of sparrows and rats continue to be received.

The Wigan Coal Disaster destroyed 76 lives. The King and Queen have each sent £100 to the relief fund. The mine is being flooded to put out the fire.

Wills.—Mr. O. O. Openshaw has left £314,614 ; Mr. H. Suteliffe, £165,198 ; Mrs. R. S. Oliver, £152,423 ; Mr. W. H. Jones, £60,316 ; Mr. C. W. Jones, £72,126 ; Mr. W. Jones £92,006 ; Mrs. C. F. Barnett, £60,342 ; Herr. C. H. A. Reiss, £87,410 ; Mr. G. Stubley, £298,195 ; Mr. C. E. Demetriadi, £100,581 ; Mr. Hugh Lewis has left about £50,000 to the Guest Hospital, Dudley.

THE EMPIRE.

Australia.—The officers and men of the United States Fleet have been entertained with the greatest hospitality throughout the week, and the sailors' behaviour has been admirable. On Wednesday Lord Northcote reviewed 13,228 men of the British and American Navies and the Commonwealth forces.—President Roosevelt, replying to a cordial message from Lord Northcote says, "the voyage is one of peace, and of menace to no Power."

Canada.—The wheat crop in the three prairie provinces is estimated at 110,000,000 bushels.—Scottish agricultural Commissioners, after visiting the maritime provinces, reached Ottawa on Sunday.

New Zealand.—The Premier has called attention to the wonderful growth of the post and telegraph service.—Labour organizations are demanding the dismissal of a Judge in the Arbitration Court.

South Africa.—The Bill amending the Asiatic registration law has been passed in the Transvaal, by agreement between the two parties. Its concessions are rejected as inadequate by the Indian Association.—General Botha, in the Assembly last Friday, attacked Lord Milner's administration.—In Cape Colony, the amended Education Bill does not include the language compromise, which was un, acceptable to the supporters of the Government.—There is a keen agitation against the cheap wine licence proposed by the Cape Government.—The Orange River Colony Assembly has adopted the compromise on the Education Bill.—"General" Booth arrived in Cape Town on Tuesday.

THE UNITED STATES.

Mr. Roosevelt is reported as saying that the object of his prospective shooting tour in Africa is to get absolutely away from the world for a year at least, and a repetition of ex-President Grant's experience would be most distasteful.

Mr. Taft has been very warmly received in the South, where the Republicans hope to gain votes.—Republican preparations for tariff revision have begun in earnest.

Harvard University.—A new graduate department for business training will be opened at Harvard this autumn.

A Highwayman, on Monday, held up 11 coaches in the Yellowstone-park, and robbed 125 passengers.

Share Manipulation.—The Governors of the Stock Exchange promise to investigate the system of "matched orders."

Railway Rates.—To the complaints that high freight rates for grain are diverting the export trade to Montreal, the railway companies reply that a reduction is impossible.

FOREIGN.

Abyssinia.—The Negus is now carrying on his Government by the aid of a Cabinet.

Belgium.—The annexation of the Congo State has been agreed to by the Assembly, and is likely to pass the Senate by a larger majority.

France.—M. Gervais, while claiming that the French Army, as well as the German, is equipped up to the last button asks why the two countries should obstinately persist in their enormous military expenditure.—The domain of the Abbey of Marmoutier has been saved from partition by Lord Clifford's intervention.

Germany.—There is a widespread demand for information as to the Government's financial projects.

Morocco.—Abdul Aziz has been utterly defeated by his brother's troops and his own men's treachery and has fled to Settat. It is believed that he will be generously treated by his brother, who has now been proclaimed Sultan at Tangier.—Mulai Hafid declares that he will abide by the Act of Algeciras and will accept the responsibility for the Maghzen's debts. It is announced that the French and Spanish police will continue their functions under Mulai Hafid's protection.

Persia.—Government reinforcements have reached Tabriz, but are not enough our Correspondent says to coerce the anti-Royalists who refuse to disarm until Parliament is called together again.

Portugal.—The King unveiled a memorial at Vimiero on the 100th anniversary of the battle.

Russia.—The council of the Admiralty has adopted the German tender for the construction of battleships.

Turkey.—In an interview, Ferid Pasha, commandant of the garrison of the capital, is reported as saying that Turkey does not desire war. The re-establishment of the Byzantine Empire being impossible, the Greeks should prepare to march with the Turks against "our common enemy."—The Young Turkey committee, while ready to go some way toward administrative autonomy in Macedonia, do not agree to the full demands of the Bulgarians, who object to a centralized system of Government.—The position of the European reform agents is discussed by a Salonica correspondent. The Austrian officers have been withdrawn.—Disorders at Brusa on Monday were suppressed by a battalion of the Guards.—Ratib Pasha, late Governor of the Hedjaz, is a prisoner.—Primary schools have been opened in Albania.—A fire in Constantinople destroyed over 2,000 buildings. The Sultan has given £T5,000 to a relief fund.

SPORTING.

Chess.—The British championship was won last Friday at Tunbridge Wells by Mr. H. E. Atkins.

Cricket.—Yorkshire made sure of the championship by beating Gloucestershire on Saturday.—Kent beat Leicestershire and Notts beat the Philadelphians, Surrey drew with Essex, Middlesex with Sussex, Hants with Warwickshire, and Worcestershire with Lancashire.—On Wednesday Kent beat Middlesex, Notts beat Sussex, Gloucester beat Surrey, Warwick beat Derbyshire, and Yorkshire drew with Somerset.

Football.—New South Wales beat the British Rubby team on Saturday, but the visitors beat Queensland on Wednesday.

Golf.—T. J. Brace won the Welsh professional championship on Wednesday.

Motor Cycling.—H. B. Colver beat the hour's record at the Stadium on Saturday by covering 52 miles 1,650 yards.

Polo.—County Dublin beat West Meath in the final of the Irish County Championship. The All Ireland open tournament began on Monday.

Racing.—At Hurst-park on Saturday the Lennox Plate fell to Mr. G. Lambton's Vedanta, and the Champion Sprint Race to Mr. Gordon Canning's Ignorance.—At York, Sir D. Cooper's Vivid won the Prince of Wales's Plate and Capt. Laing's Rousay the Great Ebor.

Swimming.—Burgess and Mearns have again failed in attempts to swim the Channel.

Flying.—A Russian military engineer claims to have proved the capacity of his system of flying with metal wings.

Obituary.—Baron Speck von Sternburg ; Sir Eyre Massey Shaw ; Sir G. B. Bruce ; M. Henri Becquerel ; Capt. R. B. Nicholetts, R. N. ; Colonel Sir F. Brydges Henniker ; Lady Chichester ; Captain J. G. G. Craik ; Miss Newton of Jaffa ; Mr. W. P. Crick ; Colonel T. D. B. Evans ; the Rev. W. L. Bevan ; the Rev. D. Naoroji ; Major F. N. Dew ; Mrs. Jessie Clay.

Shipping.—By the loss of a Norwegian steamer on Saturday about 40 persons were drowned.—A Parliamentary paper shows that in 1907 the number of lives lost in British merchant ships was 1,185, compared with 1,054 in 1906.—The "Etruria" was damaged by collision when leaving the Mersey on Wednesday and had to put back.—"Times."

CENTRAL ASIAN NOTES.

PERSIA.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 22 (Reuter).—The "Retch" prints a telegram from Tabriz announcing that Ained-Dowleh has been made prisoner by the revolutionists.

As a counterpoise to the Governor's arrival, Tabriz yesterday was given up, says the "Times" correspondent to great anti-Royalist demonstrations. Between 3,000 and 4,000 anti-Royalists paraded the streets, all carrying arms.

These telegrams show that Tabriz, a city of over 200,000 inhabitants and the great commercial centre of Northern Persia, is practically lost to the Shah. This may have a considerable effect on his hesitation as to issuing writs for a new general election to the Mejliss or Parliament.

Aug. 24.—The following telegram of yesterday's date, has been received here from Tabriz :—Jalil Marandi, a member of a political club who gained some notoriety by his agitation against the Government, was murdered at the door of the club this afternoon.

Tabriz, Aug. 23 ("Times").—There has been no active development of the situation since the arrival of Ain-ed-Dowleh. He has held a palaver with the greybeards of the town but the business of pacification has not proceeded beyond the stage of an exchange of compliments. I visited to-day Ained-Dawleh's camp, which is three miles outside the town. The encampment reminded me of some broken down Indian Raja's wedding party "en route" for the bride's home. Certainly the Governor has not sufficient forces to reduce the anti-Royalists by coercion, but everything will proceed in the usual Persian, leisurely, manner, and the Government encampment is an ideal picnic spot, shaded by groves, and with crystal rivulets flowing by. Inshallah! Things will right themselves in time.

Aug. 24.—Ain-ed-Dowleh, in his interview with the Elders, demanded from them a statement of the anti-Royalists demands as a basis for negotiation. The "anjuman" met to-day and furnished a long flowery statement. The main points of the document are as follows :—Paragraph I. expresses the loyalty of the anti-Royalists to Ain-ed-Dowleh under given conditions. Paragraph II. is a homily to the Shah setting out the price of Tabriz's loyalty. Paragraph III. is a refusal to disarm until the Mejliss is called together again. Paragraph IV. is a demand for the arrest and independent trial of the Royalist leaders recently in power at Tabriz. Paragraph V. demands emoluments and appointments for the anti-Royalist leaders under a reconstructed and constitutional government.

August. 25.—We have now reached a period of promiscuous assassinations. Two prominent merchants have been murdered in the streets during the past forty-eight hours.

THE PROPOSED ANGLO-RUSSIAN LOAN.

Teheran, Aug. 27 "Times."—The proposed small joint Anglo-Russian loan seems finally to have fallen through. This relieves the liberal-minded Persians here of a great anxiety. What they feared was that the loan would enable the reactionaries completely to master the situation. The condition that was unacceptable was the proposed joint control of the expenditure by a commission under the presidency of M. Bizot, the French financial adviser.

The monetary difficulty has greatly increased, adding to the general despair and discontent, and rendering the task of the reactionaries harder than ever. Open dissatisfaction among the troops in the royal camp is also prevalent. A conflict between the Kalhori and Sanjabi horseman there on Tuesday, which resulted in many casualties, strengthens the apprehension of a probable outbreak among the unruly forces collected at Bagh Shah. Meanwhile the people are anxiously waiting for the Shah's promised election proclamation. If the proclamation should not be forthcoming serious troubles are apprehended during the approaching month of Ramadan.

TURKEY AND PERSIA.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 26 (Reuter).—According to a telegram from Constantinople the Grand Vizier, replying to an inquiry of the Russian Ambassador regarding the continued advance of Turkish troops into the interior of Persia and close to Urumiah, promised that the troops should be withdrawn from those localities which were situated outside the territory in dispute. The Grand Vizier added that the Turkish Boundary Commissioners would receive fresh conciliatory instructions for the settlement of Turkey's and Persia's respective rights of possession in the region in question.

WHAT HAPPENED IN PERSIA.

Effect of the Turkish Revolution.

MEJLISS MEMBER INTERVIEWED.

The "Westminster Gazette" publishes the following from a correspondent :—Mirza Agha Tupahani, who is at present in London, was one of the most prominent members of the late Mejliss. He has distinguished himself not only as a powerful and eloquent speaker, but as a writer on political and economic subjects, which he has made his special study. He has always advocated the necessity of a Liberal Government for Persia, and has been a foremost figure in the ranks of the Opposition. Although the long conversation which I had with him was in Persian, he occasionally expressed himself in perfectly understandable English ; yet, when he arrived in London only a few weeks ago, he was entirely unacquainted with the language. During his elaborate replies to my inquiries I noticed that he frequently alluded to the Persian "Parliament" ("Par-lee-ment").

"Persia without a Parliament," said Mirza Agha, "will always be in a state of unrest ; every day some trouble or other will arise. Given a parliamentary system of government suitable to the country, Persia will move along peaceably. This has been promised by the Shah and we await the fulfilment of that promise. You ask why the late Parliament was dissolved. I answer, because most of the members were inexperienced, and displayed more regard for their personal interests than for the interests of the country ; hence dissensions and the impossibility of properly performing the duties of a Parliament. There was, most assuredly, an influential section of members who were in favour of deposing the Shah and placing Prince Zill-es-Sultan on the throne ; but various preachers went too far by publicly preaching against the Shah and the Government, and their utterances, to a certain extent seditious, produced some alarm in royal circles. The attempt upon the Shah's life was the work of extreme Radicals, who, together with some members of secret societies, thought that the only means of setting the Constitution on a firm and lasting foundation was to assassinate the monarch. This rash step of the extremists greatly contributed to the shortening of the life of the Mejliss.

"I believe it was quite impossible for the late Parliament ever to have done any useful work, owing to the differences which existed among its members, and to the continual dissensions which arose between the Mejliss and the Government. As to the firing on the day Parliament was dissolved, from letters which I have received from Teheran describing what occurred, there is no doubt it was begun by the Nationalists ; it is equally certain that the Government intended to arrest some of those members who were extremists. The persons executed in the royal camp were two in number ; one was the Malek-ul-Motekallemin, who was a preacher ; the other Djahangir Khan, who was editor of a weekly newspaper. In the disturbance between the soldiers and the civilians one member of Parliament, Haji Ibrahim, member for Azerbaijan, was accidentally killed, but no member was executed.

"If," he continued, "prior to the success of the Young Turkey Party, people doubted the Shah's intention to summon a new Parliament, there is no question about it now ; for the success of the Young Turks has so excited the Persian people that, even if the Shah desired to check the Constitutional movement, he would find it difficult to do so. It must not be forgotten that in Constantinople there are some 30,000 Persians, and that the rivalry between those two Moslem nations is so great that the Persians, seeing what has been effected by the Young Turks, will never forego the Constitutional rights enjoyed by them long before the recent events in Turkey.

"The statements of some journals that Rahim Khan, who was sent to restore order at Tabriz, was a 'bandit' are absurdly inaccurate. He is the chief of the Tchalabejanloo tribe, and was a high military official under the present Shah when he was Crown Prince and Governor of Azerbaijan. The Maku Khan, whom the papers have, you say, also described as a 'bandit,' belongs to one of the oldest, wealthiest, and most powerful families in Persia. His title is Egbal-es-Sultana, his status is equivalent to that of an English duke, his fortune is over 1,000,000*l.*—perhaps 2,000,000*l.*, or even 3,000,000*l.* He could, if necessary, put 10,900 men, his own tribesmen, into the field. If wealth, position, nobility, and absolute power over one's lands and dependents are the characteristics of a 'bandit,' the Maku Khan may be so described !

"You tell me it was lately reported in your papers that the Shah had been 'excommunicated' by the chief priests of Kerbella. If there has been such a rumour—I have heard nothing of it myself—it could only have been spread by those who have an animus against the Shah and mischievous intentions. No sensible people would ever credit such a rumour. Only those guilty of sacrilege come under the ban of excommunication ; and it will hardly be contended that the Shah's dissolution of Parliament comes in the category of 'sacrilegous' acts ! It surprises me to find important English journals publishing such nonsense."

EATEN BY A SHARK.

Passengers by the P and O. Company's Indian mail steamer "Arabia," which called at Plymouth on Aug. 23, have been the unwilling witnesses of a terrible tragedy, a very popular member of the crew, Wm. Newbury, being eaten by a shark. Newbury, who was twenty-six years of age and married, was store-keeper. For some days a large shark had been observed following the vessel. When the liner was in the vicinity of Cape Finisterre there was a shout of "Man overboard!" Next moment everyone's heart leapt as the thought of the shark occurred. Quickly the ship was swung round and a boat was manned. The man, who proved to be Newbury, was observed in the water, evidently swimming. From the deck he was seen to be keeping himself well afloat, while the boat raced in his direction. Nothing was seen of the dreaded fish, which had previously roused the passengers' interest, but was now looked for with horror. Suddenly, according to the story of one of the passengers, as the man breasted the waves pluckily, he gave vent to an agonised shriek. At the same instant there was a commotion in the waters, and his head disappeared. A few moments later the boat was on the scene—too late. The waves were tinged with blood. The ferocious fish and its victim were already in the depths, out out of reach, and the lifeboat had to give up hope and return. How Newbury fell into the sea remains a mystery. No one appears to have known he was overboard until a shout was raised from the water.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful or as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemiste for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot : 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

ARRIVALS.

Per s. s. "Assaye," Sept. 11.

THE P. and O. S. N. Co.'s steamer "Assaye," Commander C. T. Daniel, which arrived in harbour this morning, with the English Mails of the 21st August, brought the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Baker, Miss E
Barker Mrs
Brown, Miss
Burnade, Mr F Masey
Butterworth, Mr T
Briggs, Mr G
Crawford, Mr W
Clarke, Miss M
Cargill, Miss A
Datta, Dr S K
Dillon, Miss W
Foster, Capt R
George, Mr G
Harnett, Mr T G
Higginson, Mr G
Harris, Mr W
Jamieson, Mr J B
Lewis, Mr R
Marr, Mr L A
Macphail, Miss
McCormack, Mr K.
Neville, Mr H
Perkins, Mrs A
Porteous, Dr W J
Stone, Mr C
Smith, Mr Geoffrey
Simon, Mr and Mrs G F
Woolford, Mr and Mrs C S and child
West, Mr A
West, Mr B
Ward, Mr A H
Waine, Mr H T

FROM MARSEILLES.

Alston, Capt
Barra, Mr G
Brock, Lt R de
Balmer, Mr G
Burke Mr J
Bateson, Mr H
Connell, Mr R D
Cherry Mr J A
Carter, Mr G W
Cooke, Capt
Donald, Mr A K
Fisher, Mr T
Hopkins, Capt and Mrs and child
Hallifax, Mr
Hayes, Mr H
Johnson-Smyth, Rev and Mrs
Jackson Mr R C
Keelan, Mr D H
Knight, Mr Paul
Leith-Ross, Lt
Martin, Lt
MacCarthy, Mr J L
Mellor, Capt A
MacGregor, Mr J S
Mackenzie, Capt
McLeod, Mr A
MacLackland, Mr
Nisaim, Mr and Mrs Sassoon
Pegg, Miss A
Roberts, Mr D R
Rev Lord, Bishop of Nagpur
Rouse, Capt
Richardson, Capt
Rend, Lieut G B
Schwaiger, Mr S
Stewitt, Mr D S
Sanderson, Lieut
Stewart, Lieut
Thomson, Mr A S
West, Mr Atherton

FROM BRINDISI.

Picton-Warlow, Mr G
Baker Mr E C
Beyron, Major
Belater, Major General
Kirby, Major S
Browne, Col S D
Minnett, Mr J E
Duncan, Major
Burton-Stewart, Mr S
Digby, Mr E A
Oldenfield, Mr D

FROM GIBRALTAR.

Countess de Estarreja two daughters and two sons
Cabral, Dr and

FROM PORT SAID.

Slomon, Mr J

FROM MALTA.

Melo, Mr J.

DEPARTURES.

Per s.s. "Caledonia," Sept. 12.

The P. & O. Co's. steamer "Caledonia," Commander Toeque, R., N. R., will sail to-day for

THE SEVENOAKS MYSTERY.

Bloodhounds at Work.

EXCITING SEARCH.

London, August 28.

Bloodhounds were used yesterday in an attempt to unravel the mystery of the murder of Mrs. Luard in a bungalow in the woods at Ightham Knoll, near Sevenoaks. They found a trail believed to be that of the murderer, but after an exciting hunt were brought to a full stop at a spot on the main road near the wood. The net result of the experiment would appear to be of no great value.

Mrs. Luard's pocket, which was torn or cut from her dress, was found yesterday in General Luard's house. It appears that it was gathered up unnoticed by those who found the body, and not perceived until it was found yesterday among the dead lady's clothes.

A ring reported to be one of Mrs. Luard's was found by a woman at Tonbridge. Here again an apparent clue proved useless. General Luard states that the ring did not belong to his wife.

The third complete day of the hunt for the murderer ended, like its predecessors, in practical failure.

THE HOUNDS AT WORK.

TRAIL THAT ENDED IN MAIN ROAD.

Sevenoaks, August 27.

The grim tragedy of Sevenoaks was infused with a touch of romance to-day. Bloodhounds were taken to the bungalow where Mrs. Luard was killed and they picked up trails and followed them through the woods. They discovered nothing throwing light on the mystery of the assassination, but they did establish one curious piece of corroboration of the police investigations made in the early morning of the day after the murder.

Three times over they picked up the same trail from the bungalow, and followed it through the woods to the high road, where the scent was lost. This was the identical track traced through the meadow land and bracken by a police sergeant at five o'clock on the morning after the murder. He traced it not by footprints, for these do not show in the tangled woods, but by the compression of undergrowth at regular distances corresponding to the paces of a man.

The trail followed by the dogs and the track discerned by the police-sergeant lend colour to the theory now held by some of the officials who are making the investigations, that the murderer lay in the woods until nightfall, and then escaped under cover of darkness by the high road.

Major Richardson, a famous breeder and trainer of bloodhounds, was invited by Colonel Warde, the Chief Constable of Kent, to take his hounds to the bungalow and see what they could discover. The major pointed out that too long a time had elapsed since the murder.

The major was staying at Stratford-on-Avon, but he left by the night train yesterday, bringing with him two hounds, a dog Solferino and a female hound Sceptre.

THE CHASE BEGINS.

The hounds were in leash. Major Richardson held Solferino, and Sceptre was taken by Sergeant Paramour, of the local police, and for safety's sake the chain of the hound was locked round his arm. They were taken on to the verandah were the murder was committed. Two beautiful animals black and white and tan in colouring, they were remarkably alike, although one is a pure bred blood-hound and the other an experimental cross.

The hounds were set loose above the bloodstains, after nosing which they went to the fracture in the wooden rails supposed to have been made by the murderer, and then to the porchway of the bungalow. Solferino spent some time at the door, sniffing so eagerly that it was thought he wanted to go inside, but after a while he turned sharply away, and trotted to the back of the house, his nose close to the ground.

He passed through the gate into the Casa meadow which on this side is a dense scrub of weeds and heather, nosed through it for some fifty yards, and then dashed through the fence into the pine wood. Here he gave a single cry and strained so hard at the leash that Major Richardson had to run to keep pace with him. He passed through the bracken on a hot scent, and "belled" for a second time.

"That," said Major Richardson "means that he has found something."

"Well," observed Sergeant Paramour, who was holding the other hound, "it his is just the direction where I found traces on the morning after the murder."

Major Richardson instantly drew his hound in, and took him back to the verandah. Solferino went through precisely the same operation as before. He sniffed the bloodstains, he sniffed the break in the railings, he sniffed the doorway, and then trotted through the gate and meadow into the wood.

Once more the major dragged the hound back to the verandah, and once more the same track in the wood was picked up. Even then Major Richardson was not satisfied. He sent for Sceptre, who after some hesitation picked up exactly the same trail. This was held to be enough, and the hounds were given their heads.

END OF THE TRAIL.

They followed a hot trail through the woods until they reached the main path, which is very different from the main road as understood in populous districts. At some parts two carts could not pass each other. Hare Solferino, who had been training hard on the leash, checked, and the polite Sceptre checked with him. They moved round the cecentric circles, and returned to the same spot.

This looked like a blind end of the trail, and so it proved. For certain reasons the hounds were taken up the road past a few cottages and country residences. They took no notice, and after a while it was clear that they must be taken back to the hot trail they had left.

The hounds could carry matters no further. They had followed the track—whatever it might have been—through the woods to the main road, and there they came to an insurmountable check. There was nothing for it but to take them back to the bungalow.

As a final attempt the major took the hounds through the Casa meadow. They followed the tracks but that told nothing. For aught I know they may have been my tracks, inasmuch as I have traversed this meadow more than once during the investigations of the last few days.

So Major Richardson took his hounds off the scent, and after a long conversation with the Deputy Chief Constable of the county, returned home. Just before his departure he made the following statement to me —

"I was invited by the Chief Constable of Kent to bring some dogs down here. I explained that there was no chance of picking up a hot trial after the lapse of four days, during which there had been heavy rainstorms, but I agreed to bring my dogs on the chance that a body might be found in the wood.

"The hounds went through a fence into the wood along a forest path leading to the high road, and all of a sudden they turned to the left into a clump of dense bracken, of about the height of a man It is at least a remarkable coincidence that this track should be the same as that found by the police sergeant three days earlier.

"My theory as the evidence of what my hounds did, and of what I have heard, is that the murderer after shooting the lady, stayed for a while in the porch of the verandah. Then he passed out through the gate into the meadow, and thence to the wood, where he hid in the high bracken until nightfall when he crept to the high road, and so made his escape in the darkness."

This theory, I may mention, meets with approval among many people who have been engaged in investigating the crime.

VISITING CARD "CLUE."

At the moment of telegraphing I can state definitely that there is no strong clue promising the elucidation of the mystery. Doubtful points arise and are in the course of a few hours cleared up.

In the woods around the bungalow a torn visiting card was found with a plan on the back of it roughly sketched in ink of the road from London to Maidstone, showing the woods around the bungalow. This possible clue has been investigatad, but found to be worthless.

The police are now beginning to mow down the bracken for a distance of 200 yards around the bungalow in the hope of finding something which may provide a clue. Up to the present nothing has been found.

The two bullets extracted from Mrs. Luard's head—one battered and the other broken—have been sent to Scotland Yard for expert examination as to the kind of weapon used. The results of the investigation have not yet reached Sevenoaks.

According to the Press Association Major Richardson is of opinion that the man whose tracks the dogs followed had bloodstained boots.

MOROCCO CHAOS.

Heavy Fighting Expected.

25,000 ARMED FANATICS.

TANGIER, August 27.

El Menebhi, who, though a British protege, has taken an active part in Moorish politics since the Pretender came upon the scene, left Tangier this morning to collect the forces of Mulai Hafid and the remants of Abdul Aziz's forces. His purpose is to induce them to guard the roads from the coast, and to persuade the tribes to remain quiet until they receive instructions from the new Sultan.

No steps have yet been taken formally to recognise the proclamation as Sultan of Mulai Hafid, who, however, protests his willingness to accept the conditions imposed by the Powers in the Algeciras Convention.

It is reported from Fez that Mulai Hafid has again imposed a heavy tax on the citizens, and has in consequence provoked some criticism.

ON THE ORANESE FRONTIER.

Colomb-Bechar, August 27.

Heavy fighting is expected to result from the concentration of several thousand tribesmen at Tazzouguert, and in view of the seriousness of the situation both General Bailloud and General Lyautey are preparing the formation of a defence column.

The military authorities are determined to inflict a crushing blow on the enemy, as a partial success would be interpreted among the Moors, in the present circumstances, as a defeat and influence tribesmen in the West and East. The defeat of Abdul Aziz by Mulai Hafid spread rapidly and resulted in a renewal of Xenophobian sentiment.

The French troops available number about 7,000 men, who are opposed to over 25,000 armed fanatics. The telegraph line from Ounif to Oran has been cut.

NO NEED FOR HASTE.

France and Spain have begun negotiations at Paris and Madrid with a view to establishing the conditions upon which the recognition of Mulai Hafid as Sultan of Morocco, may eventually take place. M. Revoil, who represented France at the Algeciras Conference, and who has a specially intimate knowledge of Morocco, has had two audiences of M. Pichon, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The French Charge d'Affaires at Berlin has conferred with the German Under-Secretary of State on the same subject, and although it is considered, both at the Quai d'Orsay and the Wilhelmstrasse, that there is no necessity for haste in the matter of Mulai Hafid's recognition it is felt on both sides that the preponderating situation which he occupies cannot be ignored.

The recognition of the new Sultan will be made conditional to his acceptance of the Treaty of Algiciras, bearing the signature of seventeen States, and the giving of whatever pledges the European Powers, after consultation, may consider advisable.

USURPER REPORTED CAPTURED.

Settat (Morocco), August 27.

In consequence of news which reached here that Mulai Hafid had been taken prisoner and that M'Togui had entered Marrakesh, the Sultan Abdul Aziz did not leave for Ber-Rechid, as he had meant to do, but remains here awaiting fresh developments.

Abdul Aziz and many of his followers are ill through over-exertion in their retreat to Settat. Many horses also died of fatigue.

EUROPEANS NOT HATED.

Mohammed Kabbage, one of Mulai Hafid's representatives in Paris, was interviewed yesterday by a Press representative, to whom he gave his views concerning the situation in Morocco.

He declared that Mulai Hafid's principal wish was to re-establish order and ally himself with Europeans, particularly France. "We are neighbours," declared Mohammed Kabbage, "and therefore need reciprocal help. But the Moors on the Algerian frontier must first of all be convinced that it is to their interest to respect French rights.

"The hatred of Europeans, of which so much is spoken in France, does not really exist. The uneducated portion of the Moorish population believes that Europeans seek to alter their religion and customs and rob them of their country. They must be brought to believe the contrary, and Mulai Hafid's action is a step in this direction."

The Southern Sultan's emissary was of opinion that hostilities in Morocco had now virtually ended, and that in a few months peace would reign definitely in the country.

AWAITING MULAI HAFID.

The "Petit Parisien" states this morning that the negotiations between France and Spain on the Moroccan situation are being conducted in Paris by M. Pichon and the Marquis del Muni, Spanish Ambassador, and Senor Allende Solazar, Minister of State at San Sebastian.

The recognition of Mulai Hafid depends not only on his acceptance of the Algeciras Act, but on his ability to make his promises respected. Steps will also be taken to ascertain whether he will be followed by his principal lieutenants.

The French troops will not be withdrawn from the districts occupied by them until France has received complete satisfaction for all her claims. France will not take the initiative in reaching a solution to the present crisis. She will wait till Mulai Hafid makes overtures to the French Legation at Tangier, or the Diplomatic Corps there. The Algeciras Treaty will not be revised but will be presented to Mulai Hafid in its entirety.

THE engagement is announced between Thomas Durie Moore, of Pali Hill, Bombay, eldest son of the late Thomas Henry Moore, of Bombay, and Mrs. Moore, 10 Lansdown Place East, Bath, and Katherine Mary, only child of the late Major Gzowski, Welsh Regt., and Mrs. Arthur Tisdall.

THE ORIENTAL CONGRESS.

The fifteenth International Oriental Congress was opened at Copenhagen on Aug. 14 by the Crown Prince of Denmark. Over 300 Orientalists from Great Britain, Europe and America were present, and nearly 500 in all, ladies, included, had entered their names for the meeting. Great Britain was represented by Professor E. G. Browne, of Cambridge and India by Sir Charles Lyall.

The subjects were divided into seven sections, and was not without some difficulty that time was found for the hundred and more papers which were submitted.

The linguistic section was presided over by Professors Pedersen (Copenhagen), Bezzenberger (Konigsberg), and the Marquis Giacoma de Oregorio (Palermo). India and Iran were combined in Section II., Professor Pischel, of Berlin, president, with vice-presidents, Professor Q. V. W. Jackson, of New York, Professor Finot, of Paris and Dr. Count Pulle of Bologna. Sir Charles Lyall presented to the Congress a large collection of works on behalf of the Indian Government. Professor Luders, of Rostock, announced his critical edition of the Mahabharata. Dr. Coomaraswamy, of Ceylon, on the influence of Greece upon Indian art, argued that early India did not lack all knowledge of the arts, that the period of Græco-Roman influence was not of great artistic importance, and that it was not until this influence had partly faded that the really great achievements of Indian art were produced. He was supported in his arguments by Mr. E. B. Havell. Mr. Thibant, of Calcutta, made a communication on an edition of all the Indian astronomical and mathematical writers planned by the Calcutta University. Dr. Grierson gave a report on the progress of the Linguistic Survey of India since the last Congress. The Indian MSS. in the libraries of Copenhagen were exhibited by Professor Anderson. Mr. F. O. Oertel's account of the excavations near Benares was of special interest for the discovery of another column of King Asoka. Professor Rapson (Cambridge) read a paper on a dynastic list of Andhra kings in the Puranas. Other papers were on a Vedic concordance, the development of moral ideas in Zoroastrianism, etc. Mrs. Rhys Davids, the only lady contributor, read a valuable paper on Buddhist philosophy, showing the importance of the characteristic Buddhist teaching of the casual idea and of the rejection of a personal first cause for the history of the world's philosophy. Buddhism in the Occident before and after Christianity was handled by the venerable Count Angelo de Gubernatis of Rome.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

The Chinese and Japanese section was under Professors Giles (Cambridge), Hirth (Columbia University), and de Groot (Leyden). M. Martin-Fortris, read the report of the international commission formed to draw up a scheme for the transliteration of Chinese, but after some discussion it was decided to let the matter drop. Professor Adolf Fischer (Kiel) described with lantern slides Chinese sculptures of the pre-Buddhist age of the dynasty of Han, in the Shan-tung Province, which he had secured for the Ethnological Museum at Berlin. Considerable interest was aroused by Professor Hirth, who restated his theory of the identification of Fu-lin, the problematical land whose legates are mentioned in Chinese history. Certain words in sources of the ninth century A.D., which are said to belong to the language of Fu-lin, appear to be of Aramaic origin, and the speaker argued that Fu-lin or Pat-lam was derived from Beath-lehem, the name which on his theory, was applied to Syria generally. As a further illustration, he proposed to identify the King "Po-to-lik" with the Syriac form of the title Patriarch. Mr. Ouang-ki-Tseng, attache of the Chinese Legation at Paris, delivered an instructive account of recent progress in China in the translation of European scientific works. There was also a recommendation for the translation and publication of Chinese works relating to the history of China and the Far East. The Rev. Arthur Lloyd, delegate of the Asiatic Society of Japan, treated the points of contact between Japanese Buddhism and the West. He found evidence to show that Christianity was known in Japan before the arrival of St. Francis Xavier, and Mahayana Buddhism, as introduced into China by Anshikao in 147 A.D., had many striking similarities in time, place, and general characteristics with the tenets of the Naassene Gnosties as discribed by Hippolytus and Epiphanius. Manichaeans and Nestorians followed Gnostico-Buddhism into China, and he claimed the support of Von Le Coq's results, as described in another lecture before the Congress, for the extent of their influence in China.

SEMITIC LEARNING.

In the Semitic section Islam formed a separate subdivision, under the charge of Professor Browne and Professor Goldziher (Buda-Pesth). A special committee, which included Professor Bevan, was formed to consider the preparation of a lexicon of classical Arabic. Among the papers in this section may be mentioned that of Professor Goldziher on Neo-Platonic and Gnostic Elements in the Hadith; of Professor Van Berchem on a corpus of Arabic inscriptions; of Dr. Freiherr von Openheim on his travels through Syria, Mesopotamia and Asia Minor and of Professor Louis Cheikho (Beyrout) on some old pre-Islami legends. The other subdivision comprised Hebrew, Aramaic and Assyrian, with Professor Brockelmann (Konigsberg) and Professor Knudtzon (Christiania) as presidents. There were numerous papers, some of a less technical character, and appreciative references were made by Mr. E. N. Adler and Professor Witton Davies to the memory of Dr. Taylor, the late Master of St. John's College, Cambridge.

An elaborate lecture was delivered on the Samaritan Book of Joshua, recently discovered and published by Dr. Gaster. Some little stir was caused by one of the papers delivered by Professor Paul Haupt, of Baltimore. Under the title "The Boundaries of Palestine and the Race of the Galileans, he advanced a theory which he had recently proposed at the Historical Congress at Berlin, and which he expects to state from another aspect at the forthcoming Congress of Religions at Oxford. His arguments for the Aryan origin of the inhabitants of Galilee, and consequently Jesus—the traditional birthplace. Bethlehem, being rejected—produced an animated discussion; and although there were those who recognised that the question was one of academical importance only, it was felt that the versatile professor had not succeeded in proving his case. Section V., Egypt and Africa, was under the direction of Professor Erman, of Berlin; M. Rene Basset, of Algiers; and Mr. Percy Newberry, of Liverpool. The first-mentioned read a paper on the high priest Osorkon, and reported the progress made in the great Egyptian lexicon now being prepared at Berlin. The section on the Ethnography and Folklore of the Orient had for its presidents Count De Gubernatis, of Rome; Dr. Ignaz Kunos, of Buda-Pesth; and Dr. Samuel Fries, of Stockholm. The last-mentioned investigated the cock-crowing in the account of the Passion as a motive in Oriental folklore. A paper was read by Dr. W. A. de Silva, of Ceylon, on some ceremonies connected with black magic among the Sinhalese; and Col. Snessareff, of St. Petersburg, discussed the awakening of nationalism in Asia.

At a general meeting, at which the King of Denmark was present, Professor Pischel introduced Dr. A. Von le Coq, who gave an extremely interesting account, illustrated with lantern-slides, of the Royal Prussian Expedition to Chinese Turkestan. Many valuable archaeological and epigraphical discoveries were made, and much material was collected of the greatest importance for early Manichaeism and Buddhism. The concluding sitting was held on Aug. 20, when the invitation from Athens for the Congress of 1911 was announced by Professor Spiridion Lambros and cordially accepted.

THE KING AND MINISTERS.

What was Discussed at Marienbad.

NEW SULTAN'S POSITION.

London, August 28.

The King, who entertained the Russian Foreign Minister, M. Isvolsky, and the French Premier M. Clemenceau, to lunch on Wednesday at Marienbad, motored to Carlsbad and took luncheon there yesterday. The Russian Foreign Minister was again present, but M. Clemenceau was prevented by indisposition from attending.

CARLSBAD INTERVIEW.

Carlsbad, August 27.

The King arrived here at one o'clock and lunched at the Hotel Savoy. He then visited Kaiserbad with Mrs. Townsend, and subsequently drove to Aberg. On returning to the Kaiserpark he was met by General Sir Stanley Clarke and the Marquis de Soveral, the Portuguese Minister in London, with whom his Majesty motored back to Marienbad, leaving here at twenty minutes past five.

M. Clemenceau caught cold motoring in the rain to Marienbad yesterday, and is in bed to-day. The doctors say there is no danger whatever, and the Premier will probably be up to-morrow.

Carlsbad, August 27.

Among those present at the luncheon with the King were M. Isvolsky, the Russian Foreign Minister; Princess Hatzfeld, and the Marquis de Soveral. M. Clemenceau, the French Premier, intimated at the last moment that he was not well enough to come.

After luncheon the King had a conversation with M. Isvolsky.

BALCONY DISCUSSION.

Marinbad, August 27.

In delightful weather, under warm sunshine, the King, accompanied by General Sir Stanley Clarke, motored to-day to Carlsbad, where he lunched, returning here in the afternoon. The visit was absolutely private.

Many visitors are leaving here, and the season is nearly finished.

The following was the menu of the luncheon given by the King to MM. Isvolsky and Clemenceau:—

Fogosch grille.
Selle de Chevreuil.
Epinards.
Laitue braisee.
Jambon froid.
Grouses.
Auberginee frites.
Compote de pommes et de peches.
Vin de la Moselle et eau mineral.

Fogosch is the name of a Danube fish of very delicate flavour and about the size of a carp. It is usually served with a highly spiced sauce.

After luncheon the King conversed very vivaciously with M. Clemenceau on the balcony of the hotel, a crowd watching the conversation from the street.

The "Matin" correspondent at Marienbad states that he learned on good authority that during the meeting between King Edward, M. Clemenceau, and M. Isvolsky, the principal subject discussed were the conditions under which the signatory Powers of the Algeciras Act would recognise Mulai Hafid as Sultan of Morocco.

GERMAN WIVES.

Criticism of Mr. Lloyd-George's Dictum.

London, August 28.

In view of Mr. Lloyd-George's dictum that "the German frau is a model of domestic virtues," we requested an enlightened German lady to draw a comparison between the wives of Great Britain and the Fatherland. Frau Minna Caner, whose telegram appears below, is a prominent leader of the German Women's Progressive Movement.

Berlin, August 27.

I am, of course, highly pleased to hear of Mr Lloyd-George's flattering estimate of the German hausfrau, but I should like to ask what kind of German hausfrau he made the acquaintance of. It is true that there are charming ladies among the hausfrauen of the German upper classes, whom alone Mr. Lloyd-George saw. These refined ladies frequently combine high domestic qualities with a brilliant intellect, and an active interest in life in the broader sense. In short, they are modern women in the best meaning of the word.

But a broad gulf separates them from the average German hausfrau, who still to-day thinks she must do everything herself, and exhausts her splendid gifts in daily household drudgery. She makes herself the slave of husband and children, with the result that the husband regards the role of housekeeper as her natural position, and that her children are beyond her reach when eight years old.

She is gentle and loving by nature, but to accommodating and yielding, too ready to sacrifice herself. She lacks strength of character and individuality.

The British woman has a far stronger personality, is able to hold her own against pressure, and is not so easy to manage. I am of opinion that an English husband would get on very well with a German wife, while things would be different between a German husband and an English wife.

I regard the English housewife as not in the least inferior to the German. The latter generally has no strong talent for organisation, and does much useless work. To put the case in a nutshell the modern woman is still in the making in Germany, while she is already playing a great role in English life. This holds good for domestic as well as for public life, and the German woman owes it to herself as a duty to emulate her English sister in politics—avoiding, of course, the excesses of the Suffragettes.

The much-talked-of German hausfrau is the greatest of Philistines and I trust Mr. Lloyd-George does not belong to their community.

20,000 HOMELESS BY FLOODS.

Enormous Damage to Cotton Crops.

New York, August 27.

Augusta, one of the chief cotton markets and pleasure resorts of Georgia, is fighting to-day the worst flood in its history. The waters of the Savannah River have since yesterday been rushing in raging torrents seven feet deep through all the principal streets, and to add to the horror of the scene fire broke out in several buildings. The flames are now quenched.

Half the town's 45,000 inhabitants are homeless. Numbers of warehouses and bridges have been swept away by the flood water, which runs at a speed of ten miles an hour. Scores of people slept last night in the trees.

Incredible tales are told of people being forced to purchase their rescue at the hands of boatmen, who exacted a toll of £10 from each passenger.

In South Carolina and Eastern Georgia more than one hundred towns and villages are cut off from all communication with the outside world. The damage to the cotton crops is enormous, and is said to be ten times greater than the loss caused by the floods of 1903.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

War Office, Aug 25.

Commands and Staff.

The notification which appeared in the "Gazette" of March 24, 1908, with regard to the appointment of Col A W G L Cole, C B., D S O., as an assistant adjutant-general in India is cancelled.

Cavalry.

4th Royal Irish Dragoon Guards—Second Lieut H de G Warter to be lieutenant, vice L B Elwes, retired Aug 8.

12th Prince of Wales's Royal Lancers—Capt P J Bailey, D S O., to be major, vice H C Brown, promoted. Lieut A B Reynolds to be captain, vice P J Bailey, D S O. Aug 22.

Corps of Royal Engineers.

The undermentioned gentlemen cadets from the Royal Military Academy to be second lieutenants: —J P S Greig, A H Scott, W Cracroft-Amcotts, W E Pain, H M MeKay, P Neame, H H Bateman, G G Rawson, N W Napier-Clavering, A V Gompertz, M G G Campbell, J C Bowles, J E Chippindall, E G Kitchin, H A S Pressey, M A Anderson July 29.

Infantry.

The Royal Scots Lothian Regt.—Lieut.-Col. and Brevet Col. G G Cunningham, CB, DSO, is placed on half-pay at his own request Aug. 7. The promotion to the rank of lieutenant-colonel of Major D G Wemyss is antedated to Aug 7, vice Brevet Col G G Cunningham, CB, DSO, Capt and Brevet Col C H P Carter, CMG, to be major, vice D G Wemyss. The undermentioned supernumerary captains to be captains:—G S Tweenie, in succession to Brevet Col C H P Carter, CMG, employed under the Colonial Office Aug 7; M M Haldane, on augmentation Aug 9.

The King's Own Royal Lancaster Regt—Capt J M Young to be adjutant, vice O C Borrett Aug 11.

The Royal Fusiliers City of London Regt—Second Lieut R H C Routley to be lieutenant, vice C H Wickham, promoted Aug 20.

The Prince Albert's Somersetshire Light Inf.—Capt. L. A. Jones-Mortimer, from half-pay, to be captain on augmentation, with precedence next below A. E. J. Wilson Aug. 23; Capt. A. O. Cocksayne Cust retires on retired pay, Capt. A. P. Barry retires on retired pay; Supernumerary Capt. H. G. R. Burges-Short to be captain, vice A. O. Cockkayne Cust Aug. 26.

The Royal Irish Regt.—Second Lieut. W. Godfrey resigns his commission Aug. 26.

Alexandra, Princess of Wales's Own Yorkshire Regt.—Supernumerary Capt. W. J. Roskell to be captain on augmentation Aug. 1.

The Prince of Wales's Volunteers South Lancashire Regt, Second Lieut. G.H. Bell to be lieutenant, vice M. H. B. Morgan, retired Aug. 19.

The Welsh Regt.—Second Lieut. D. B. Dickinson to be lieutenant, vice E. L. Willcox, promoted July 25.

The Oxfordshire Light Inf.—Qrm. and Honorary Lieut. A. J. Fergusson is placed on retired pay Aug, 26.

The Sherwood Foresters Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Regt.—The undermentioned lieutenants to be captains:—H B Dixon on augmentation; H B T Hume, vice H B Dixon, seconded for service under the Colonial Office June 14.

The King's Shropshire Light Inf.—Lieut W Middleton is seconded for service as an adjutant of Mounted Inf; Supernumerary Lieut R A Eakin to be lieutenant, vice W Middleton July 11.

The Duke of Cambridge's Own Middlesex Regt.—Capt H N Rowlatt to be adjutant, vice H P R Anson Aug 20.

The Prince of Wales's North Staffordshire Regt.—Lieut A H Esser resigns his commission Aug 26.

The Highland Light Inf.—Capt H C Stuart, from half-pay, late the Royal Warwickshire Regt, to be captain on augmentation, with precedence immediately below K L Buist Aug 26.

The Royal Munster Fusiliers—The undermentiond second lieutenants to be lieutenants:—T W Ryan, vice E P Conway, promoted; C R Williams, vice T W Ryan, seconded for service in the Army Service Corps; J. Latham, vice C F Aspinall, promoted Aug. 2.

The Royal Dublin Fusiliers—The undermentioned second lieutenants to be lieutenants:—J M Mood, vice A W Newton, retired July 18; D E Wilson, vice C C A Cooper, deceased Aug 13.

The Rifle Brigade the Prince Consort's Own—Capt. the Hon. H Dawnay, D S O is seconded for service under the Colonial Office Aug. 5.

The Army Service Corps.

Supernumerary Capt. A. H. Roberts to be captain to complete establishment April 16.

Army Medical Service.

Royal Army Medical Corps—The undermentioned to be lieutenants on probation:—D S Buist, M B, C Ryles, M B, S McK Saunders, W E Marshall, M B, G G Collet, E V Vagham, M B, A M Pollard, H Gall, T B Nicholls, M B, J B Jones, M B, W G Wright, J A Clerk, M B, A T J McCreery, M B, C G Sherlock, M D, J Startin, C. Clarke M B, A N R McNeill, M B, H Bevis A R Wright, M B, A W Byrne, M B, C H O'Rorke, M B, G S Parkinson, T J Mitchell, M B, F H Somers-Gardner, M B, H H Leeson, S W Kyle, M B, D E C Pottinger, M B, J W Lane, M D, G H Stack M B, D H C MacArthur, M B Aug. 1. The undermentioned lieutenants are seconded under the provisions of Article 300, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1907:—G G Collet, J A Clark M B, H H Leeson. 1 Aug.

Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service.

The undermentioned staff nurses are confirmed in their appointments, their periods of provisional service having expired:—Miss G. Hughes, Miss A. R. Hyslop, Miss A.E.M, Steen, Miss E.A. Williams Miss E.V. Forrest to be staff nurse (provisionally) Aug. 4.

Memoranda.

The undermentioned brevet colonels, half-pay, to be colonels:—G. G. Cunningham, C.B., D.S.O. (Aug. 7), W.R.B. Doran (Aug. 13), W.H.E. Murray (Aug. 14). Capt. M.M. Moncrieff, half-pay, resigns his commission (Aug. 26). Qrmr. and Honorary Capt. G.Pepper, the Duke of Edinburgh's (Wiltshire Regt,) is granted the honorary rank of major (Aug 23) Qrmr and Honorary Lieut P Macintosh, Royal Army Medical Corps, is granted the honorary rank of captain (Aug 24) The local rank of captain granted to Lieut E C Wright, the Duke of Edinburgh's Wiltshire Regt while employed as Staff officer to the local forces of Barbados, bears date July 3, and not as stated in the "Gazette of June 26, 1908.

Reserve of Officers.

H du B O'Neill, late captain, the Bedfordshire Regt, to be captain W McD Allardice, late lieutenant, the Essex Regt, to be lieutenant Aug 26.

Admiralty, 25th August, 1908.

The undermentioned Sub-Lieutenants have been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in His Majesty's Fleet:—David Ronald Ritchie. Dated 30th January, Charles Peyton Ventris. Dated 15th August.

Royal Naval Reserve.

In accordance with the Regulations for the Royal Naval Reserve—

Sub-Lieutenant John George Wood has been placed on the Retired List. Dated 24th August.

Admiralty, 26th August.

Royal Marine Light Infantry.

Captain Hugh Salusbury Lloyd, on return from the Seconded List, is absorbed in the Establishment, vice Heriot, promoted. Dated 15th July.

Captain William George Simpson (Supernumerary) is absorbed in the Establishment, vice Heycock, deceased. Dated 16th August.

Captain Neville Anderson Woodward Scott, on return from the Seconded List, to be Supernumerary to the Establishment. Dated 27th August.

Admiralty, 27th August.

Royal Naval Reserve.

Sub-Lieutenant Edwin Salisbury MacLeod to be Lieutenant, Dated 26th August.

War Office, Whitehall, 28th August.

Commands and Staff.

Major George Vawdrey. The Army Service Corps, Deputy Assistant Director of Transport in South Africa, to be a Deputy Assistant Director of Supplies and Transport. Dated 29th August, 1908.

Captain and Brevet Major Hubert Isacke. The Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regiment), from a Staff Captain, to be a General Staff Officer 3rd grade, at Head-Quarters, vice Major F G Fuller, Royal Engineers. Dated 16th August, 1908.

Establishments.

Royal Military Academy, Major Archibald S. Dunlop, Royal Artillery, to be a Chief Instructor, vice Lieutenant-Colonel J H V Crowe, Royal Artillery. Dated 16th August, 1908.

12th (Prince of Wales's Royal) Loncers, Lieutenant Alan B Reynolds to be Captain, in succession to Major P J Bailey, D S O, who holds a Staff appointment. Dated 22nd August, 1908, instead of as notified in "Gazette" of 25th August.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Supernumerary Captain (District Officer) Frank J T W Robertson to be Captain (District Officer), vice W Graham, seconded. Dated 1st August.

Lieutenant (District Officer) Francis R N Oxford to be Captain (District Officer), vice T R Griffiths, seconded. Dated 27th May.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Artillery, Major Archibald S Dunlop is seconded for service on the Staff. Dated 16th August.

Captain Edmund W Plummer to be Major, vice A S Dunlop. Dated 16th August.

Captain Henry P R Coode is placed on temporary half-pay on account of ill health. Dated 20th August.

The undermentioned Captains are seconded for service as Adjutants of Territorial Artillery:—

Hugh T Wynter. Dated 24th June. Cecil R Bates. Dated 11th August.

Supernumerary Captain Arthur D Musgrave to be Captain, Vice W E Clark. Dated 16th August.

Lieutenant Arthur E Erskine to be Captain, vice J Dalby, retired, Dated 5th August.

The undermentioned Lieutenants are seconded:—

Nicholas G M Jervis for service as an Adjutant of Territorial Artillery. Dated 28th July. Cecil M H Stevens, for service as an Adjutant of Territorial Artillery. Dated 3rd August.

Charles Hebert, for service in the Indian Ordnance Department. Dated 4th August. Captain William E Clark to be Adjutant, vice A D Musgrave. Dated 16th August.

Royal Garrison Artillery, Captain Charles Reed is seconded for service in the Indian Ordnance Department. Dated 10th August.

Supernumerary Captain Alexander E. King to be Captain, vice C. Reed. Dated 10th August.

The undermentioned Lieutenants are seconded:—

David A. Gardiner, for service as an Adjutant of Territorial Artillery. Dated 22nd July. Arthur H. Cameron, for service with the Native Mountain Artillery in India. Dated 6th August.

Corps of Royal Engineers.

Lieutenant Norman D. Noble to be Captain under the provisions of Article 28, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1907. Dated 28th July.

Discharge Depot.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel George A Ashby, C B on completion of his period of service in command, is placed on half-pay. Dated 27th August.

Infantry.

The Bedfordshire Regiment, Second Lieutenant John Macready to be Lieutenant, vice C E Cookson promoted. Dated 14th June.

The South Wales Borderers, Second Lieutenant John F. Edwards to be Lieutenant, vice R. S. Gwynn, promoted. Dated 5th July.

The Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, Captain Joseph A. Byrne to be Adjutant, vice J. Evans. Dated 29th August.

The East Lancashire Regiment, Lieutenant Otho F. R. Lenke, from half-pay (late The South Wales Borderers), to be Lieutenant, vice T. H. Preston resigned, with precedence next below Lieutenant C. F. Hargreaves. Dated 29th August.

Princess Charlotte of Wales's (Royal Berkshire Regiment). Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel William. K. McClintock, on completion of his period of service in command of a Battalion, is placed on half-pay. Dated 29th August.

Major Arthur J W Dowell to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Brevet Colonel W K McClintock. Dated 29th August.

The Duke of Edinburgh's Wiltshire Regiment. The seconding of Lieutenant Edward C Wright, for service under the Colonial Office, bears date 3rd July, 1908, instead of as notified in the "Gazette" of 26th June.

The Highland Light Infantry, Major George T B Wilson retires on retired pay. Dated 29th August.

Army Medical Service.

Royal Army Medical Corps, Lieutenant Alan C Vidal, from temporary half-pay, to be Lieutenant, with precedence next below Lieutenant M J Lochrin Dated 10th August.

Memoranda.

Colonel Richard L Hippisley, C B, on vacating the appointment of Chief Engineer, Scottish Command, is placed on half-pay. Dated 10th August.

Brevet Colonel George A Ashby, C B, half-pay, to be Colonel. Dated 27th August.

The undermentioned Inspectors of Works and Honorary Captains are granted the honorary rank of Major. Dated 14th June:—Henry J Child, F S I Herbert W Moxon, F S I Griffith J Morrir Henry P Boxshall, F S I George Gates-Warren, A Inst C E (I) Arthur M Rogers

Reserve of Officers.

Captain and Honorary Major Henry Gaspard de Lavalette Ferguson, D S O, late 4th Battalion, The Norfolk Regiment, to be Lieutenant. Dated 29th August,

Honorary Lieutenant James Joseph Reily, late Lieutenant, Imperial Yeomanry, to be Lieutenant. Dated 29th August,

SOME ONE YOU KNOW.

Have you ever read in a newspaper article a glowing account and found it ended in an advertisement? Were you convinced of the merits of the article? We think not, because it told the experience of some stranger in a far away town. It's a different thing, however, when a statement is made by one of Bombay's leading doctors. Dr. Dick, F. R. I. M. E., Physician and Specialist, Secretary, National Pension Fund for Nurses (Consultation at Phillips & Co., Chemists, Byculla) says:—It's a pleasure to make a statement in favor of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills and will mention one case in patricular that came under my notice a short time ago:—A lady with her daughter, about 17 years of age, came in saying, on hearing of you being a specialist, I have brought my daughter who continually complains of urinary troubles, and pains, does not sleep well and her apetite is very poor. I have tried three doctors but they did her no good. The last twenty days she has complained of burning urine and terrible headache. I commenced treatment of the case by administrating Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, and in a short time she was entirely well, is now enjoying good health and is quite out of every difficulty.

They are composed of pure vegetable medical agents in a combination best adapted for the speedy relief and cure of Kidney Disease, Urinary and Bladder affections, and all diseases resulting therefrom, without any after-ill effects.

Sold by medicine dealers who will not offer something else for the sake of a larger profit, at Rs. 2 per bottle, or 6 for Rs. 10-8-0, or from Doan's Medicines, P. O. Box 20, Bombay.

If you mention this paper your order will be sent postage and packing free.

UNEQUALLED FOR QUALITY!

Kaviraj N. N. Sen's

KESHRANJAN.

This preparation exerts an impressive cooling effect on the Brain and removes nervous headache. This is a marvellous specific against baldness. For sparse hair or grey hair *Keshranjan* is a tried remedy. It has an abundance of sweet perfume and is full of hair-growing properties. Ladies Love Keshranjan oil as a favourite hair dressing.

Price:—Re.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, SEPT. 10.] [BOMBAY, SEPT. 11.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols... ...	86 1/16		1/16
do. Rentes	99 3/4		unchgd
3½ do. Sterling Loan ...	99 15/16	1/16	
3½ do. Govt. Securities....	83 3/3		unchgd
Bar Silver in London ...	23 13/16	1/16	
do. do. 2 months' hence	23 7/8	1/8	
do. in New York ...	51 5/8	1/3	
Exchange on London at Paris...	25·13		unchgd
do. do. Berlin....	20·41 1/4	1/4	
do. do. do. New York.	4·83 1/2	1/8	
Discount Bank of England Rate.	2 1/2	since	28th
do Short London Bills			May
do. 3 months' sight.	1 5/8		unchgd
Indian Bank Bills			
do. 6 months' sight...	2 1/2		unchgd
Indian Bank Bills			
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	2 1/4		unchgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	3 1/8		unchgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	5/8		unchgd
do. 7 day Market Loans...	1		unchgd

Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England £3,25,000 for various places.

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1s. 3 13/16d.

Council Bills—Extra Allotments...

Bills on Madras ...Rs. 30,000 at 1s. 3 31/32d.

Bills on Calcutta ...Rs. 70,000 at 1s. 3 31/32d.

"Closing Tone of Silver.—Dull.

Bar Gold.—77/10½ unchanged.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Total Bullion	...£38,200,000	Dec. £ 100,000
Public Deposits	...£ 5,700,000	Dec. £1,000,000
Other Deposits	...£45,500,000	Inc. £ 900,000
Government Securities	£15,500,000	unchanged.
Other Securities	...£28,400,000	Dec. £ 300,000
Notes and Gold	...£27,580,000	Inc. £ 200,000

The Bank's Reserve is 54 per cent. of the Liabilities.

COTTON.

Liverpool :—

Spots ... ...Steady with fair demand.
Futures ... ... Steady.
East Indian ... ... Dull.
Manchester ... ... Quiet.
Total Sales ... 12,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export 500 ..
Imports ... ... 3,000 ..
Mid-Americans ... ... 5·48+02
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ... 7·15+1/16

Future Delivery Prices :—

S.-O.	O.-N.	N.-D.	D.-	J.-F.
4·92	4·86	4·80	4·77	4·77
+12	+11	+09	+09	—09

F.-M.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May	May-June
4·78	4·79	4·82	4·81
+09	+08	+08	+08

New York :—

Receipts at U. S. Ports ... 38,000 Bales.
Do. do. last year ... 31,000 ..
Exports to Great Britain ... 6,000 ..
Do to Continent ... ... 2,000 ..
Spot Cotton—9·50+10
Futures—Month of Oct. 8·84 92 (Advanced early on favourable cables and declines later owing to bear pressure and liquidation)
Do. do. Dec. 8·73+83

New Orleans :—

Spot Cotton—9 3/16+1/16
Futures—Month of Oct. 8·82+82
Do. do. Dec. 8·73 unchanged.
Closing Tone of Spot—Firm.

NEILL BROTHERS' REPORT.

Weather less favourable,
Manchester improving.

WHEAT.

White Delhi per 492lbs. ex-ship—4s April-May—London—Sellers.
Tone of Wheat.—Dull.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed :—

Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 55 per cent. ex-ship. 53½ Sept.-Oct.—Dunkirk—Value.
Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs. 55 per cent. ex-ship 53½ Sept.-Oct.—Dunkirk—Sellers.
Brown Cawnpore, 49 1/4 Sept.-Oct.—Hamburg—Sellers.
Tone of Rapeseed.—Firm.

Linseed :—

Bombay, per 416lbs. ex-ship—47 1/2—Sept.-Oct.—H. A. & D.—Sellers.
Tone of Linseed—Quiet.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) 8 1/4 unchgd.

Sugar :—

German granulated sugar, double bags G. and P. India, 12s. 3d.
Months of Shipment—Oct.-Dec.—Sellers.
Tone of Sugar—Quiet.

Rubber :—

Para Rubber, 4s. 1d.—Done.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

FRIDAY EVENING.] [11TH SEPTEMBER, 1908.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Imported.
	Rs.		
1 Box Gold Bullion	76,800	London	Indian Specie Bank
10 do do do	6,98,880	do	National Bank
2 do do do	1,53,600	do	Yokohama Bank
2 do do do	1,53,600	do	Chartered Bank
1 do Sova and half Sova	18,000	do	Hongkong Bank
212 Bars Silver	3,73,568	do	do
329 do do	5,77,949	do	International Bank
675 do do	12,16,698	do	Indian Specie Bank
43 do do	74,183	do	Comptoir Nat de Paris
84 do do	1,52,535	do	Bank of Bombay
4 Bundles Sova and Rupees ..	120 7,000	Aden	Sundry Importers

BOMBAY, FRIDAY, 11TH SEPTEMBER.

Our Report this week is up to Thursday evening, the Banks and Markets being closed to-day for a Public Holiday (Parsee New Year.)

The following is the Weekly Statement of the Bank of Bombay, for the last week, as compared with the previous one :—

LIABILITIES—	Increase. Rs.	Decrease. Rs.
Public Deposits	.....	7,78,000
Other Deposits	33,27,000	.....
Sundries	55,000	.....
ASSETS—		
Government Securities	.....	10,72,000
Other Authorized Securities	13,29000	.....
Credits on Govt. and other Authorized Securities ...	.....	1,75,000
Loans on Govt. and other Authorized Securities ...	3,43,000	.....
Bills Discounted and Purchased	.....	3,67,000
Bullion	.....	15,000
Balance with other Banks...	.....	1,20,000
Sundries	9,000	.....
Cash	26,74,000	.....

Council Bills :—

At the Weekly Biddings on Wednesday last for 40 lakhs, 33 lakhs was allotted in Bills at 1s. 3 15-16d. and 7 lakhs T. T. at 1s. 3 31-32d. Bills to the extent of 1·30 lakhs were allotted as extras at 1s. 3 31-32d. The total amounts sold during the week ending on Tuesday evening last was 49·66 lakhs and the amount to be allotted next week has been raised to 50 lakhs. At the sales, tenderers at the above rates received 30 per cent.

The mail of the 28th August brings £160,000 silver and £80,000 gold for Bombay and the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	Rs.	3,30,000
Bombay	,,	10,000
Madras	,,	6,60,000
Total ...	Rs.	10,00,000

The mail of the 4th Sept. brings £140,000 silver and £50,000 gold for Bombay, and the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	Rs.	9,60,000
Bombay	,,	11,50,000
Madras	,,	78,000
Total...	Rs.	21,88,000

The mail of the 11th Sept. brings £40,000 gold for Bombay and £10,000 silver for Calcutta, and the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	Rs.	7,90,000
Bombay	,,	1190,000
Madras	,,	19,60,000
Total...	Rs.	39,40,000

RECEIPTS OF COTTON INTO BOMBAY.

	Total for 6 days	Total since 1st Oct. 1907	Total same time last year.
Khandeish	215	173,525	350,884
Central India ...	nil	61,499	136,797
Barsee and Nugger ...	nil	117,123	261,386
Berars...	nil	315,437	453,844
Central Provinces ...	nil	242,816	333,357
Total Oomras...	215	910,501	1,537,268
Dhollera	70	185,259	342,989
Broach	nil	208,189	279,418
Compta and Dharwar.	893	218,227	206,507
Westerns	123	24,509	15,681
Bengals, N.-W. P. ...	435	335,436	516,638
Bengals, Rajputana...	7	40,685	122,716
Sind	915	50,504	14,786
Persian	6	2,014	2,833
American	nil	46,877	19,414
Egyptian	137	7,631	1,345
Other Sorts	3	856	1,489
Totals...	2,839	2,030,803	3,060,166

COTTON STATISTICS.

	Bales 1906-07.	Bales 1906-07.	Bales Difference
Receipts from 4th to 9th September	3,839	6,045	—3,206
Receipts from 1st Oct. to 9th September ...	2,030,803	3,060,166	—1,029,363
Shipments for the week— Europe	6,295	8,228	—1,931
China ... ... Japan ... ... Coast Ports ...	210	6,518	—6,308
Totals ...	6,505	14,774	—8,269
Total Shipments from 1st Oct to 9th Sept. ...			
Europe	639,389	1,201,221	—516,832
China	41,777	41,280	+497
Japan	371,744	611,783	—240,039
Coast Ports ...	36,824	67,606	—30,782
Totals ...	1,089,517	1,921,893	—832,376
Afloat to Harbour— Europe	450	2,490	—2,040
China ... ... Japan ... ... Coast Ports... ...	1,702	nil.	+1,702

Total Exports from Bombay by G. I. P. Ry. from 1st October 1907 to 29th August 1908.—13,417 bales.

Total Exports from Bombay by B. B. & C. I. Ry. from 1st October 1907 to 29th June 1908.—32,592 bales.

STOCK OF COTTON IN BOMBAY.

Stock on 1st October 1907.		378,000 bales
Total Receipts, from 1st October 1907 to 9th Sept. 1908.	2,030,803	,,
	2,408,803	
Total Exports, from 1st October 1907 to 9th Sept. 1908	1,089,517	
	1,319,291	
Afloat	2,152	,,
	1,317,139	,,
Estimated Mill Consumption and Up-Country by rail	1,059,200	,,
Stock on all hands on 10th Sept. 1908	258,939	,,

EXPORTS.

COTTON.

Market Report :—

During the early part of the past week the American markets were closed for holidays, and since reopening the tone has been firmer and a steady advance has taken place. The rise is put down to various causes, viz: unfavourable weather, improvement in trade, and bull support and shorts covering. We are, however, of opinion that the advance will be only of a temporary character, as there is no reason to suppose that anything short of serious damage can cause a permanent rise in the near future, as prospects at present point to a crop of about 13 million bales.

The following is our usual weekly comparative table of prices ruling in the Home markets as shown by the telegrams received here last Friday and to-day :—

LIVERPOOL—	Last week.	This week.	Difference.
Spot ...	5·26 ...	5·43 ...	+·23
Futures, Sept.-Oct.	4·89 ...	4·92 ...	+·23
Do. Dec-Jan.	4·61 ...	4·77 ...	+·16
NEW YORK—			
Spot ...	9·30 ...	9·50 ...	+·20
Futures, Oct. ...	8·53 ...	8·84 ...	+·31
Do. Dec. ...	8·44 ...	8·73 ...	+·29
NEW ORLEANS—			
Spot ...	9 1/16 ...	9 3/11 ...	+1/8
Futures, Oct. ...	8·52 ...	8·82 ...	+·30
Do. Dec. ...	8·46 ...	8·73 ...	+·27

The local market, which at the beginning of the week showed signs of giving way, has firmed up in sympathy with the better advices from the other side, and prices are Rs. 4 to Rs. 5 higher than the lowest point touched during the week. The rise has, however, brought no improvement in the volume of business, as exporters have done little beyond buying a small amount of fine Oomras fair staple, January delivery and selling fine M. G. Bengals for December and January to a very moderate extent. In the bazaar, business has been briskor, good Broach having been the centre of attraction.

In ready cotton there has been little or no improvement in rates, and the demand has continued slack. Exporters have taken a small quantity of Oomras, Bengals and Muttias, and mills have been buying much the same descriptions. The daily intake has been poor.

Crop accounts this week are satisfactory. A break has occurred in nearly all districts and the plants are healthy and flourishing. A continuance of the present fine weather is needed for a fortnight or so.

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach ...	232-3	March-09
Good M. G. Broach ...	227 1-2	,,
Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kampti ...	210	Jan-09
Fine M. G. Damangaum-Pulgaon ...	203	,,
Fine M. G. Khangaum-Akola ...	195	,,
Fine M. G. Amraoti...	195	,,
Fine M. G. Oomras Fair Staple ...	193	,,
Fine M. G. Muttia	198	,,
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	184	,,
Fine M. G. Khandeish	180	,,
Fine M. G. Bengals	179-80	,,
F. G. H. G. Bengals	169-70	,,

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone ... ... Easier.
Estimated Sales ... ... 8,000 bales.
Total Imports ... ... nil. ,,

Future Delivery Prices :—

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
4·81 —08	4·79 —07	4·73 —07	4·70 —07

Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-March	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May.-June.
4·70 —07	4·71 —07	4·73 —06	4·73 —07	4·74 —07

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—

The market has ruled steady throughout the week and prices are slightly higher. A fair business has been done. We quote :—

Ready... ... Rs. 8 3 0 to Rs. 8 4 0 B. T.
New Crop Apl.-May Rs. 7 11 3 R. T.

Rapeseed :—

The market has been quiet but steady during the week with a moderate business passing. At the close we quote as under :—

Ready Brown Cawnpore	...Rs.	8 2 0	B. T.
,, Yellow Gujerat	... ,,	9 4 0	
,, Yellow Cawnpore	... ,,	9 0 0	
Brown, Delhi, Apl-May	... ,,	7 7 6	R. T.

Gingellyseed :—

Little business has been done in this market, but prices are steady as follows :—

Bold White 85 p. c.	... Rs.	48 0 0	Dec.-Jan.
White Khandeish	... ,,	52 0 0	Oct.-Nov.
Delhi-Beawar ...	... ,,	43 8 0	Dec.-Jan.

Poppyseed :—

Prices have advanced and business has been done up to Rs. 9-15-0 R. T. at which price we close

Castorseed :—

Rates are steadier at Rs. 30-8-0 for ready and Rs. 28-4-0 for New Crop.

Cottonseed :—

The market has been steady at Rs. 25-8-0 to Rs. 26-0-0 for ready. For New Crop December-January we quote Rs. 22-8-0.

Mowrasseed :—

Has continued firm with a moderate business doing at Rs. 6-0-0 to Rs. 6-1-0 B. T. and Rs. 6-6-0 R. T.

Groundnuts—

Little or nothing doing. We quote New Crop Rs. 41-0-0 Jan.-Feb., Nominal.

Wheat :—

The market has ruled steady and business in New Crop has been done at and about our quotations as under :—

White Delhi, Apl.-May ... Rs. 5 2 6 R.T.
White Pessi 85 p.c. ,, ... ,, 5 8 0 ,,

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Produce into Bombay during the 6 days :—

Cotton	...	2,839 bales.
Wheat	...	32,310 cwts.
Linseed	...	3,564 ,,
Rapeseed	...	1,362 ,,
Gingellyseed ...	...	994 ,,
Poppyseed	...	932 ,,
Groundnuts ...	...	1,528 ,,
Castorseed	...	13,980 ,,
Rice	...	12,025 ,,
Myrabollams ...	...	9,826 ,,
Cottonseed... ...	...	13,177 ,,
Mowrasseed... ...	...	9,534 ,,
Gram	...	5,218 ,,
Joowar	...	855 ,,
Make	...	86 ,,

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.

GREY GOODS AND WHITE GOODS.—The market continues quiet with very little business passing.

PRINTS AND DYED GOODS :—The market continues dull, but some improvement is looked for in a month or so, as the monsoon has been favourable up to now.

TURKEY RED PLAIN GOODS.—The market remains dull and there is no demand of any kind. The home market is steady, but there is no business doing at present.

TURKEY RED PRINTS.—The market is quiet and unchanged.

DHOOTIES.—The market is dull. Dealers are very anxious to clear their stock, but they cannot do so owing to the absence of demand.

METALS.

COPPER.—The market here continues very quiet owing to absence of demand from the districts. Rupee prices are a shade easier on the week.

YELLOW METAL.—Is also quiet.

COALS.

A better feeling has existed in the past week and business in Bengal coal has been done for the first six months of next year at quotations given below which are :

	Rs.	a.	p.	
Cardiff	21	0	0	per ton
Davison's...	19	0	0	,,
Yorkshire	19	0	0	,,
Scotch	18	0	0	,,
Deshergbur	15	4	0	,,
Lawrie's Deshergbur ...	15	0	0	,,
Seebpore	15	0	0	,,
Heilger's Anthracite ...	15	0	0	,,
Heilger's Standard ...	14	8	0	,,
Shaw's Anthracite ...	14	12	0	,,
Shaw's Standard	14	4	0	,,

The Agents of Messrs. F. W. Hielgers and Co., Calcutta, inform us that the contract rates to the M. S. M. Railway were Rs. 14 for September and Rs. 14-4 for October-November.

PETROLEUM.

The following are the rates ruling to-day in the market for the undermentioned brands :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Swan Brand, Bulk, loose, per unit ...	2	15	0
Swan Brand, New Tins, per pair ...	3	9	0
Ship Brand, Bulk, Loose, per unit ...	3	5	0
Ship Brand, New Tins, per pair... ...	3	13	0
Rising Sun Brand, Bulk, per unit ...	3	7	0
Rising Sun Brand, New Tins, per pair...	4	1	0
Anchor Cases, per case	4	6	0

SHARES.

The market is improving and prices have advanced in some cases during the week though the bulk of business is limited. Bank of Bombay shares, after advancing to Rs. 1,467 1-2, are quiet at Rs. 1,465. Bank of India's are unchanged at Rs. 63 1-2 and Indian Specie Bank shares have ruled at and about at Rs. 53. In Mill Companies Ahmedabad advance have jumped to Rs. 505, Alliance Cotton have improved to Rs. 162 1-2, Central India's have ruled at and about at Rs. 1,720, Currimbhai's have improved to Rs. 965, Crescent's to Rs. 101 1-4, Colaba Lands Mill Co.'s shares, after touching at Rs. 1,140, have declined to Rs. 1,133 1-2. David's have kept steady at and about Rs. 360, C. D. Jamshed's are unchanged at Rs. 160. Kohinoor's after touching at Rs. 747 1-2 are quiet at Rs. 742 1-2, Maneckji Petit's have advanced to Rs. 3,225 for October settlement, New Great Eastern S. and W. Co.'s shares were reported to have changed hands at and about Rs. 210 during the earlier part of the week but later on they have dropped to Rs. 203 3-4. New City of Bombay Manufacturing Co.'s shares are quiet at Rs. 695, Sassoon Mill's shares have advanced to Rs. 955 and Sassoon Silk Mill's shares are in demand at Rs. 580, Standard's have gradually advanced to Rs. 1,270, Swadeshi's have improved to Rs. 1,320, Textile's have been put through at Rs. 1,165 X. D. A good number of Finlay Mill's shares were placed at and about Rs. 230 during the week and they are steady at Rs. 235 at the close. In Miscellaneous Companies, Alcock Ashdown's have changed hands at and about Rs. 310, Badham Pile's have improved to Rs. 130, Bombay Burmah's are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 10,625 and quarter shares at Rs. 2,656 1-4, The Bombay Electric Supply and Tramway Co., Ld. Preference shares have ruled at and about Rs. 160 C. D. and ordinary shares are unchanged at Rs. 140. The Bombay Steam Navigation Co., Ld., ordinary shares are steady at Rs. 336 1-4 and Preference shares at Rs. 277 1-2, Kemp's are unchanged at Rs. 265, Treacher's at Rs. 615, Thacker's are in demand at Rs. 275, Central India Mining Co.'s shares have dropped to Rs. 292 1-2, Bamankua's to Rs. 7 1-2, Marck's are unchanged at Rs. 129, the Oriental Mining Co.'s shares have changed hands at Rs. 27, Port Canning and Land Improvement Co.'s at Rs. 460, The Tata Iron and Steel Co.'s shares are quiet, ordinary shares at Rs. 14 to Rs. 15 discount, deferred shares at Rs. 50 and preference shares at Rs. 5 1-2 discount. Press shares are steady and have improved, New Berar's have advanced to Rs. 530, Indian Cotton to Rs. 135. Volkart's have changed hands at Rs. 1,040, Mofussil's are steady at Rs. 655. In Railway Companies, Tapti Valley are steady at Rs. 422 1-2, Ahmedadad Dholka's are unchanged at Rs. 104, Ahmedabad Prantej at Rs. 565 and Amritsar Patti's are quiet at Rs. 114. The rest are unchanged at previous quotations.

BONDS.

The following are quotations :— Rs. as.

4 per cent. Bombay Port Trust (due 1967) ...	98-0	0
4 per cent. ,, Improvement Trust (due 1967)	97-8	0
4 per cent. ,, Municipal (due 1946)	97-8	0
5 per cent. ,, ,, (due 1925)	112-0	0
5 per cent. ,, ,, (due 1933) ...114 to 115		

Latest quotations received on 11th September from the London and Paris Exchange, Limited, through their Indian Agency, Rampart Row, Bombay :—

Atchinsons ...	93⅝
Eries ...	31
Unions ...	172
Southern Pref. (American) ...	56
Canadian Pacific Railway ...	179
Grand Trunk 1st Pref ...	55½
Buenos Great Southern Ordy ...	128
Burma Railway ...	105
Nizam's State Railway ...	112
South Indian Railway (1910) ...	103
Southern Punjab Railway ...	123
Brighton A (Berthas) ...	75⅛
Great Northern Defd. (York A) ...	41½
Great Western (Ord.) ...	117⅝
Peninsular and Oriental (Def. Ordy.) ...	204½
Anglo-Malay Rubber Co. (fully paid) ...	3 7/16
Empire of India and Ceylon Tea Co. (Ordy.) ...	9½
Barnagore Jute Factory ...	3½
Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company (Preference) ...	10½
British Electric Traction Preference ...	4½
Burma Oil. Limited (Ordinary) ...	4 7/16
Calcutta Electric Supply ...	6½
Calcutta Trams ...	5½
Shell Transport (Ordy.) ...	£2-3-9
Japanese 4 1-2 per cent. Second Series ...	97½
Chartered of S. Africa ...	17s. 6d.
Consolidated Goldfields ...	4 1/16
East Rands ...	4⅝
Rand Mines ...	7 1/16
Tanganyikas ...	3 1/16
Mysore Gold ...	4 1/16
Champion Reefs ...	7s. 9d.
Dharwar Reefs (Reconstructing) ...	3s. 6d.
Goldfields of Dharwar ...	5s.
Hutti (Nizam's) ...	1⅛
Hyderabad (Deccan) ...	2 1/16
Nundydroog ...	25s.
Anaconda Copper ...	9 1/16
Rio Tinto (Ordy.) ...	71 1/16
Johannesburg Consolidated ...	25s.
Ivanhoe Gold Corporation ...	8⅛
Croya Brownhill ...	15s.
Witwatersrand Deep ...	4½
New Kleinfontein ...	2 1/16
Great Boulder Proprietary ...	28s.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Amount	Paid-up	Last Half-yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	500	500	14 p. c.	1,655
Bank of India ...	100	50	5 ,,	63½
Bank of Bengal ...	500	500	12 ,,	1,500
Bank of Madras ...	500	500	10 ,,	1,120
Commercial Bank of India ...	P. 100 O. 50	100 50	6 ,, 14 ,,	53½ 13
Specie Bank ...	100	50	6 ,,	53
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld. ...	100	100	14 ,,	247
Punjab National Bk.	100	30 p.c.	9 ,,	120
EXCHANGE BANKS.				
Chartered Bank ...	£20	£20	14 ,,	£53½
Mercantile ...	£25	£12½	6 ,,	£17½
	£25	£12-10	6 ,,	£16⅞
Hongkong and Shanghai Bking Cor...	£25	£25	£1-15s.	xd £75½ old issue new issue
National Bk of India	£25	£12½	43 p. c.	540

PRESS COMPANIES.

			Yearly.	
Akbar ...	750	750	125	3,200
Albert (Kurrachee) ...	1,100	1,100	45	650
Bombay Cotton ...	125	125	15	92½
Breul's Gawnpore ...	200	200	20	200
Broach City ...	200	200	14	225
Fort ...	475	475	22½	270
French ...	500	500	35	xd 510
Godavery Valley ...	1,000	1,000	100	1,300
Harvey and Sabhapatty ...	500	500	50	498½
Hindustan P & M ...	250	250	15	115
Hingolee ...	100	100	6	110
Indian Cotton	125	135	11½	135
Khangaum ...	400	400	25	300
Mahmudpura Cln ...	125	125	7½	100
Mahuva ...	200	200	Nil.	150
Mercantile ...	125	125	Nil.	97
Manmar Manufg ...	250	250	25	290
New East Indian ...	1,000	1,000	75	1,070
New Moufussil Co ...	400	400	50	655
New Berar ...	500	500	40	570
New Prince of Wales	500	500	30	500
Oomri ...	1,000	1,000	50	1,035
Purbhany ...	1,000	1,000	100	1,150
Seesoom ...	500	1,000	30	350
Sind and Punjab Co	1,000	50	140	4,400
Sind ...	400	1,000	35	480
Surat City ...	200	40	24	230
Volkart U. P. Co. Ld. ...	1,000	20	80	1,040
Wardhwan G. & P....	150	1,000 50	12	125

THE LADIES' CORNER

SIGNS AND PORTENTS.

Originality is not usually a virtue which could be laid to the credit of Dame Fashion at this time of the year. Whether or no the deity of dress is taking a daily dip at some remote bathing place, hidden away from her devotees for the time being, or is curled up like a dormouse, enjoying a well-earned summer sleep, there is no denying that there is very little to be learnt concerning new modes at the present time. One or two signs and portents are, however, to be read in the styles of the moment, and a combination of colour which is greatly in demand just now is taupe and violet. These two shades combine wonderfully well together, and although they have already made their appearance on the scenes as quasi-summer wear, they are scheduled as one of the chief alliances for the autumn and winter. Purple flowers have always their strong claim to attention as the cold weather comes within imaginable distance, and, by a tacit general understanding, the violet invariably makes a reappearance in early autumn, as regularly as pink roses bloom in June hats, or velvet and cloth arrive to substitute the more delicate fabrics in the latter end of September and October.

VIOLETS IN HATS.

This year violets will be seen only on the smaller hats, which are decidedly in the minority, and gaint purple velvet anemones and shaded velvet irises will be the two flowers which will enjoy the largest measure of popularity. Velvet roses will, of course, be in evidence, especially in a curious pinkish-brown tone—the colour of heather—or in rich dahlia reds and purples, as well as leaf and fern greens, while the white velvet boule-de-neige, which has much the same effect as a pompon, and is an admirable trimming for a comparatively plain hat, will be a valuable standby to the milliner, and justify its existence many times over when appearing on the autumn model of white felt. So far, however, women are still deep in the matter of present-day wear, and the seaside hat, par excellence—which is to be seen at all the French watering places, and which is enjoying a larger meed of favour than any other description of headgear—is the modern version of our old friend the sailor. It has, however, assumed gigantic proprotions, being carried out in the finest straw, and only in dark colours, the white example being entirely superseded by those designed in gros bleu, marron, and black, the three favourites of the moment. The trimming is invariably designed in the same shade as the straw, and consists of a band of velvet ribbon which is passed round the crown, and decorated with a flat bow of the same on the left side, and this with a dress of white linen or batiste has an excellent effect, and gives a trim and simple finish to the plain mourning gown, with its turn-over Puritan collar, tied with a little ribbon bow and its simple, short, pleated skirt. In such a case, too, the neat leather belt, as well as the tie—and in most instances the chaussures as well—is carried out to match the hat, the whole ensemble being very hard to excel where the jeune fille is concerned.

SUEDE BELTS.

One of the smartest additions which many women are making to their travelling toilettes is the plain suede belt in a golden brown or a tan shade, to which is applied a little purse or pouch of a workmanlike description, and designed in the same shade of leather to match. This bears no relation to the species of postman's pouch, to which the German frau of old fashioned tastes is so devoted, and without which she rarely consents to take a journey by train. The belt in question is supplemented with a dull gold buckle, and the little purse attached is of the neatest and most workmanlike description, folding over in pocket form, and capable of being slipped off the belt and used separately if so desired.

BEAD BAGS.

Some very attractive little home-made bead bags the beads being carried out in the same shade as the leather, while the initials of the wearer are designed in white, have been evolved for the same purpose, the art of bead-work being just now a rival craze to the Frenchwoman's devotion to crochet or the vogue on this side of the Channel for home-made plaited leather buttons and belts.

ETIQUETTE FOR LADIES.

Marriage.

BEFORE AND AFTER.

RULE I.—*Before Marriage*—Try your level best to become engaged at ANY COST. To do this, you must APPEAR the essence of maidenly modesty, reserve, and sweet simplicity. *After Marriage*—You need not be QUITE so particular. DO AS YOU PLEASE.

RULE II.—*Before Marriage*—Do not appear too eager to accept presents from your prospective victim; and on NO account, take presents of DIAMONDS. *After Marriage*—Take all you can get, especially MONEY, even if you have to HELP YOURSELF.

RULE III.—*Before Marriage*—Tell your poor "Blind Adorer" that he is the only love you ever had, and that you have NEVER, NEVER been kissed before. *After Marriage*—Tell him that you had offers by the score, and could have married a dozen better men than he if you had chosen.

RULE IV.—*Before Marriage*—Be very particular in your attire, and take great pride in your personal adornment, so as to make SURE of his unremitting devotion. *After Marriage*—This does not matter in the least: you have GOT him, and his devotion does not count so long as your pin-money is secured.

RULE V.—*Before Marriage*—Always be sweet-tempered and agree with everything he says, so that he may think what a perfect Angel the fates have sent him, and that you are MUCH too good for him. *After Marriage*—Let him KNOW that you are much too good for him, and agree with NOTHING that he says: and, in your capacity of Angel, soar far above him and show him that the emancipation of woman is an established fact.

RULE VI.—*Before Marriage*—Tell him that you will devote your whole life and soul to the making of his existence a perfectly blissful one, and that you will be as true to him as the stars above. *After Marriage*—When the DECREE NISI has been made absolute, search around for another victim—if you have not already got one in your eye, in which case follow the same prescription as before; and so on *ad infinitum*.

CYNICUS.

FLORILINE :—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline, sprinkled on a wet tooth brush, produce a pleasant lather which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Dept., 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

VAST IMPROVEMENTS

is the order of the day with us.

FORGING - - - - - - - -
AHEAD - - - - - - - -

Our daily endeavour is to forge ahead the facilities of the shopping public by laying our vast establishment out in a manner most convenient to our customers. For this reason we have now removed the Ladies' Section downstairs, a move which has been unanimously approved of by everyone who has seen our glorious display of Novelties. Necessaries and Luxuries for the coming season.

MILLINERY
DRESS MAKING
SHIRT MAKING
TAILORING
& FURNISHING

rank among our specialites and our present arrangements are now complete for the coming season which, we anticipate, will be a Record one.

MAKE
A
POINT
OF
CONCENTRATING
YOUR
SHOPPING
WITH US.

RARE VALUE - - - - - - - -
NEW GOODS - - - - - - - -
IMMENSE VARIETY - - - - - - - -
SOUND QUALITY - - - - - - - -

WE
GIVE YOU THE
BEST VALUE
IN
BOMBAY.

SMART SHOP ... ...
SMART GOODS ... ...
SMART

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, AUGUST 28.

ANTICYCLONE IN MOROCCO.

It seems as if the long drawn-out struggle between the two brothers for the throne of Morocco has been definitely settled by Thursday's battle north of Marrakesh in favour of the elder brother, but it is too soon to predict that piping times of peace will now prevail. Morocco cannot be judged by ordinary canons. The monarchy there is a very delicate plant at all times, and there are always a dozen strong and neighbouring weeds that threaten to choke it out of existence. The Kaid Ainfloes on the Atlantic coast, El Glawi and El M'tooki in the Atlas range, and the "sorcerer" Ma-el-Ainin on the Saharan border, to take a few only of these self-assertive powers, are each capable of raising formidable armies of retainers, far more closely bound to their liege lords than to the Sultan. One of the four, in fact, went a good way towards upsetting the newly founded regime at Fez. Gathering his clansmen for battle, he inflicted such a drubbing on the troops of Mulai Hafid that their commander was forced to flee in very scanty attire to the friendly gates of Marrakesh. If he had co-operated effectively with Abd-el-Aziz's tag-rag and bobtail army, that unfortunate young man, who had at least some good artillery at his disposal, might at this moment be installed master of Marrakesh and the whole southern province of Morocco.

KING SISOWATH THE WISE.

Cambodia is not usually regarded as a progressive State, but King Sisowath has just set an example which might well be followed in more pretentious communities, says the "St. James's Budget." In spite of the discouragement afforded by an unpronounceable name, a visit was paid to Pnompenh by the plague. Now, you can vaccinate yourself against the plague with considerable prospects of recovery if attacked by the fell disease. The chances are three to one in favour of a new lease of life if Haffine's fluid be injected into your body. King Sisowath, wise in his generation, knew this, and ordered a general vaccination. Only his Minister of War and his daughter-in-law refused to be operated upon, and they have quite rightly been put in durance vile. We suggest that a deputation from Cambodia be sent to India, which has never yet recovered from the shock caused by the mishap at Mulkowsll six years ago. Impure serum was sent from Bombay which caused the death of nineteen unfortunate people from tetanus. Since then native India has looked askance at inoculation. Let her regard Cambodia and take courage.

AN AEROPLANE OF 1843.

In the window of a well-known bookseller's shop in Shaftesbury-avenue may now be seen a coloured print of an airship, which in many respects, resembles the machine with which Mr. Wilbur Wright has made such wonderful progress in aerial navigation. The drawing, which was published by Ackermann in 1843, was dedicated to the directors of "The Aerial Transit Company." It shows the "Ariel" in full flight over green fields, with groups of nicely-dressed spectators gazing up at the wonderful sight. In the distance lies London, with the dome of St. Paul's rising above the smoke of the great city. The machine is represented as of considerable size, with a hull like that of a ship. Overhead is stretched a huge spread of canvas, arranged so as to form a horizontal plane set at right angles to the line of flight. In the rear are two big fans, worked apparently by steam-power, and a tail rudder, while atop of all the red ensign flies stiffly out to signify the triumph of British invention as well as the rapid pace at which the patentees hoped their airship would travel. Small wheels for starting and landing were also included in the scheme. The whole design is strikingly similar in conception to the less ambitious and more successful airship of 1908. Since then box-planes have come into use, and the petrol-motor has decreased weight and increased power at the same time. But that recent experimenters should have adopted a plan so closely resembling that of the "Ariel," which never realised its inventor's hopes, makes one wonder what he would have accomplished on a more tentative and humble scale—with an "Antoinette" motor and the added experience of two generations.

THE MOTORIST'S MEMORIES.

Even without the fierce joys of road-racing, says Mr. H. B. Money-Coutts in his article "Some More Motor Gossip," in the current number of the "Badminton," the proper-spirited motorist "would not exchange his memories with any man, whatever his experience and in whatever spot. It is a constant delight and privilege to handle the most marvellous machine yet produced by wise brains and cunning hands; to visit new countries, travelling under the canopy of the sky, not mewed up in a stuffy railway carriage; to tend and look after an almost sentient creature of bronze and steel, anticipating its wants and correcting its faults—it is all very good. Then the time one is saved and the trouble one is spared may be added to the account; pleasure or profit, duty or caprice, the motor-car faithfully serves them all, and dull men are slowly but surely beginning to understand what a wonderful thing has come among them, and to alter the habit of their lives according to the magnificent promise of this 'triumphing contrivance.'" Seeing that the writer is an out-and-out opponent of reckless driving, notwithstanding his assertion, "the argument that because the law says such-and-such a thing it is the duty of police and magistrates to enforce, it leaves me cold," even the most violent anti-motorist will agree that life is the better worth living for the advent of "the most marvellous machine yet produced."

AND THE SEASIDE HOTELIER'S MOANINGS.

But what is one man's meat is another man's poison; and through the rejoicings of the happy motorist comes the wail of the French seaside hotel proprietor, who complains that he is being ruined, partly because trade has been bad, but mainly because automobilism has taken away from the sea-front "the rich people who formerly threw their guineas out of the window in my casino." Now, instead of indulging in such gentle pleasures, they are tearing about the country, one day in this place, and next day in another, and often they only come for the luncheon hour and are gone. These mile-eaters go early to bed and prefer their steam-horses to our live ones." But the nimble French journalist chronicling these remarks, makes bold to add that there is yet another reason for the growing unpopularity of the seaside. This is the rapacity of the worthy hotel-keeper who "makes us pay mad prices for his tyrannical turbot with white sauce, and his ever-lasting roast veal. In the markets, everything is three times as dear as it is in Paris, and a room on the sixth floor, with a bad bed, a cane-chair, and a pitch-pine wardrobe cost 20fr. a day!" And so adds the journalist, not only the motorist, but the humbler mortal as well, turns his back on the "plage" and goes to Switzerland, where he can get as good a holiday as on the French coast, and all for 7fr. a day!

THE HAMPTON COURT VINE.

The famous vine at Hampton Court still continues to thrive, in spite of its advanced years, and its crop of 220 bunches will be ripe this month. Of course if it were allowed to do so, the vine could bear many more, but the greater part of the crop is thinned out every year for the good of its health. As it is, the aggregate weight of fruit will be about 3cwt. this year, the bunches averaging 1 1-2 lb. a piece. Planted as a slip from a vine growing at Illford, Essex, in 1768, the Hampton Court veteran has now attained a girth of 4ft. 6in. at a foot from the ground, and covers a roof space of 2,200 square feet. Lord Breadalbane's vine in Scotland covers more than twice that space, and bears well; but beside the Hampton Court vine it is a mere infant, being but seventy years old.

BY APPOINTMENT TO H.M. THE KING.

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MARVELLOUS PREPARATION

Refreshing as a Turkish Bath. Invaluable for all Toilet Purposes.
Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.
Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing, Etc.
Restores the Colour to Carpets.
Allays the Irritation caused by Mosquito Bites.
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REQUIRES NO COOKING.
Is adapted for the use of all infants from birth

Send for sample and the valuable work for Mothers, entitled "THE CARE OF INFANTS IN INDIA," to—

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Mellin's Food is obtainable from all dealers throughout India, Burma, and Ceylon.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla is a pretty good traveling companion. Better take a bottle with you when you go away from home. It may save you a long illness. And if you are not going away, keep it with you, always, in the house.

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

is the best family medicine you can have. A thorough course of treatment with it makes good red blood, brings the old color back to the lips, fills out the cheeks, and gives the glow of perfect health.

Perhaps you suffer from the enfeebling effect of a prolonged spell of warm weather. If so, Ayer's Sarsaparilla will vitalize your blood and give you renewed force, vim, and energy.

As now made, Ayer's Sarsaparilla contains no alcohol.

There are many imitation Sarsaparillas.

Be sure you get "AYER'S."

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

AYER'S PILLS, the best family laxative.

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—proportion one part to eight of ordinary flour—is uniformly light, crisp, easily digestible and very nutritious.

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S. ROSE & Co. have a large Stock of Pianos which have been out on hire and are much reduced in price. This is a

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S. ROSE & Co.,
FORT, BOMBAY.

Icilma.

Tone your skin and it will resist sun, heat, hard water, cold, wind or age and never grow sallow, yellow or clammy. Tone your skin and on the hottest day you will feel cool, and on the coldest warm. Only Nature's Icilma can give you

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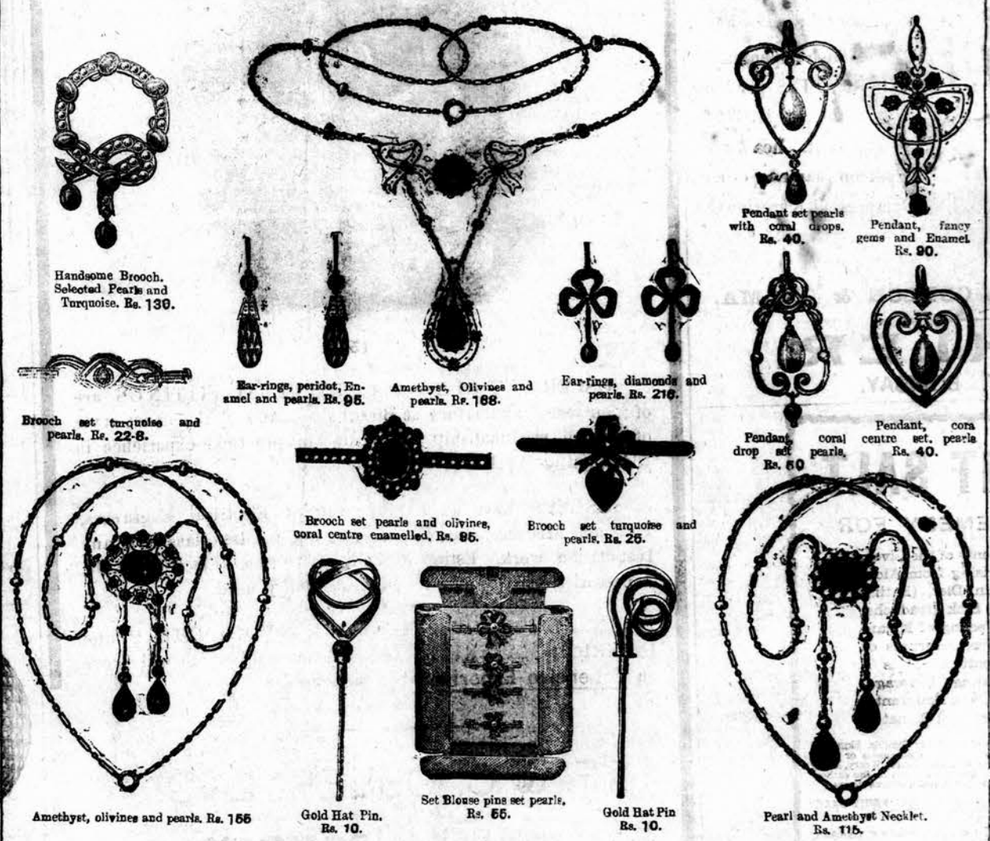

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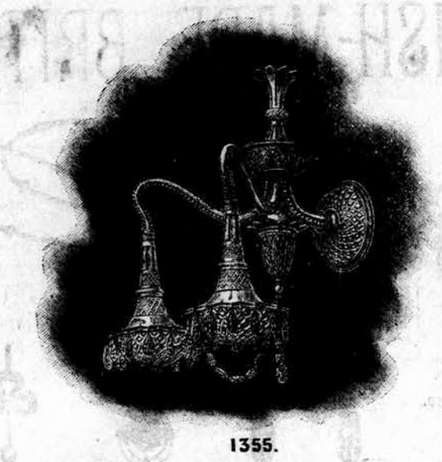

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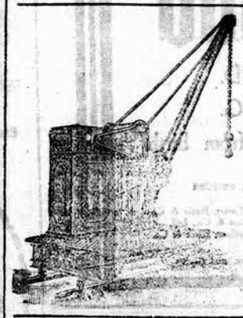

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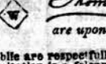
Be sure you get WILKINSON'S the signature of the Proprietor and Trade Mark, thus N.B.  are upon every GENUINE bottle.

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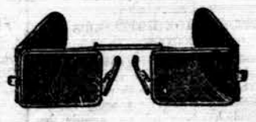

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